THE EVENING TELEGRAP

VOL. VIII.—No. 38. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

EUROPE.

ITALY.

Attitude of the French and Italian Governments Towards the Garibaldians.

From Le Monitteur Officiel.

The excitement that extremists are seeking to foment in Italy has been foreseen and will cause no surprise. The Government of the Emperor, so far as it is concerned, will adhere to the Convention of September 15. The Government of King Victor Emanuel entertained similar intentions. It has made energetic efforts to protect the Pontifical frontiers against the expected attack. To this end large bodies of troops have been placed under marching orders. The vessels cruising along the coasts are to prevent armed forces from landing. The President of the Council has repeatedly given assurances that the Convention of September 15 will be strictly adhered to.

The Mission of General Dumont Discussed in the Italian Chambers.

From L'Italia, July 31.

The Italian Chambers, acting upon several demands for explanations concerning the mission of the French General Dumont in Rome, adopted, in the session of July 30, the subjoined resolution:—"The Chamber, considering that the Convention of September 15 is of great importance to Italy, requests the ministry to use all means to cause the agreed policy of non-intervention to be adhered to."

The Mission of General Dumont, from a French Point of View.

From Le Monitteur Officiel.

The newspapers allude to a mission to Rome, which they state is supposed to have been entrusted to General Dumont, and publish an address which purports to have been delivered by that officer. It is necessary to make a definite statement in regard to these matters. The Minister of War confined himself to requesting General Dumont to investigate, during the sojourn of the latter in Rome, the causes that led so many soldiers to desert the legion formed at Antibes. As for the speech attributed to the General, it will suffice to say that no such address was ever made by him, and that all assertions to that effect are truthless.

GERMANY.

The Interference of Francein the Affairs of Schleswig.

From the North German Gazette.

If French writers are truthful in their reports upon the sentiments which have been aroused in Germany by the diplomatic steps taken by France in the Schleswig question, our neighbors across the Rhine will be struck by the unanimous opposition of all parties against any foreign interference in our affairs. Granted that the national sentiment acts with great force, the greater precisely through its having slumbered so long, it does but follow that it should be treated with all the more consideration. At the same time the Luxembourg affair has proved that circumspection has not ceased to be the rule of conduct of German statesmen and of the German people. No one denied that, in view of the geographical and strategical importance of the Fortress of Luxembourg, France had a right to concern herself with the future of the Grand Duchy. We took this right into account without debating it, and we have therefore all the more reason to claim that France shall not interfere in matters not affecting her interests. We must needs, therefore, attach great importance to the pacific declarations of the *Monteur*, which will, we hope, put an end also to the continual provocations of the French press.

FRANCE.

The Approaching Visit of Francis Joseph of Austria—Movements of the Emperor Napoleon.

From La Patrie, August 1.

Shortly after the return of his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon from Lille, whither he will proceed on leaving Paris, he will visit the camp of Chalons, and do the honors of the camp to the Emperor Francis Joseph, who, it is expected, will meet him there. The two Emperors will subsequently return to Paris, where great festivities will be held in honor of the illustrious guest. At the conclusion of the *fetes*, the Emperor Napoleon intends finishing the season at Biarritz. M. de Bismark does not propose to visit Biarritz, but M. de Beust will sojourn at that watering-place for a week, after his usual stay at Gastein.

Letter from the Duke de Persigny.

The Duke of Persigny has addressed the following letter to the *Constitutionnel*:—

"Many journals, in speaking of the speech I lately made in the Senate, reproduce some biographical details, quoted from I know not what publication. They state that I had been a member of the St. Simon sect, and one of the Duchess of Berry's expeditions to the Vendee. If I had had the honor to have been associated, either with the men of talent or with the men of spirit to whom allusion has been made, I certainly should not deny the recollections of my youth. But the truth is that these assertions have not the least foundation, and I am at a loss to imagine from what source such false statements could have arisen. PERSIGNY.

"*Paris, August* 1, 1867."

CARLOTTA.

Her Journey from Miramar to Belgium—A New Plan of Medical Treatment.

PARIS, August 2—The Queen of the Belgians, despite predictions to the contrary, had no difficulty whatever in persuading the ex-Empress of Mexico to leave Miramar. The unfortunate Charlotte, who supported the fatigue of the long journey extremely well, is now at the Chateau of Tervueren, within half an hour's drive of Brussels. Her brother, King Leopold, went to meet his wife and her at the station. Dr. Buelkens, the eminent Belgian physician in all cases of insanity, who has had extraordinary success in his profession, expects to cure her. His opinion is that a subtle poison was administered to her in Mexico, and that the Vienna doctors have been treating her wrongly.

A Singular American Will Case in a London Court.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, July 30.

Vice-Chancellor Malins had before him to-day the case of New vs. Bonaker. In this suit to administer the estate of the late Mr. G. Roberts, a question arose as to the validity of a bequest to the President and Vice-President of the United States, and the Governor of Pennsylvania, of certain stock, which was to be accumulated until it should amount to $100,000, and then to be applied by them, together with other property, in endowing a college for the instruction of youth in Pennsylvania, the professors of which college should "inculcate and advocate the natural rights of the black people of every clime and country until they be restored to an equality in civil rights with their white brethren throughout the Union." Mr. Wickens, who appeared for the crown, said he was the only counsel who was interested in upholding the bequest, the object of which, he contended, was a charitable one, and therefore valid; all the other counsel appeared for the next kin of the deceased. The Vice-Chancellor said it appeared that the Americans would not have the gift. What did the learned counsel propose to do with it? Mr. Wickens said the trust could be carried out by the court. The disclaimer of the trustees did not affect the trust. The Vice-Chancellor said he was of opinion that one of the objects of the bequest had been accomplished by the abolition of slavery in the United States. The American Government would not have the money for carrying out the other object of the bequest, viz., the instruction of youth in Pennsylvania, and this Court could not compel the American Government to take it. Therefore, the declaration of the Court must be that the objects of the charity failing, the money fell into the residue of the testator's estate.

FOSSIL IVORY.—About forty thousand pounds of fossil ivory, that is to say, the tusks of at least one hundred mammoths, are bartered for every year in New Siberia, so that in a period of two hundred years of trade with that country the tusks of twenty thousand mammoths must have been disposed of, perhaps even twice that number, since only two hundred pounds of ivory is calculated as the average weight produced by a pair of tusks.

FORMOSA.

Sharp Battle on the Island of Formosa Between the Pirates and American Naval Forces—The United States Ships Hartford and Wyoming Engaged—A Vigorous Bombardment Before and After the Battle—Lieutenant Mackenzie Killed, and Fifteen Officers and Men Sunstruck—The Pirates Driven Away, Etc. Etc.

LONDON, August 13—Evening.—Advices received here from Shanghae give the following account of a conflict between two steamers of the American squadron in the Chinese waters and the pirates of the Island of Formosa:—

The United States authorities having received neither satisfaction nor apology for the murder of the crew of the American bark Rover, the men-of-war Hartford and Wyoming were ordered to the scene of the outrage on the Island of Formosa. They sailed early in June. On arriving off the shore a demand was made for the surrender of the murderers, which was not complied with. Meantime it was apparent that the natives were preparing for a fight, and the shore was vigorously shelled by both vessels. Several boatloads of sailors and marines subsequently effected a landing, and a sharp fight ensued with the Formosans. The fight lasted over five hours. The heat was intense. Fifteen officers and men are reported to have been sunstruck. Lieutenant Slidell Mackenzie, one of the landing party, was shot, and died of his wounds. At nightfall the fighting party was withdrawn from the shore, and the bombardment was resumed, and continued until the natives had all dispersed and disappeared. The Hartford and Wyoming then weighed anchor, and sailed for Shanghae, at which port they arrived on the 18th of June.

The Island of Formosa.

The Island of Formosa, upon which the sharp battle above referred to took place, is situated in the China Sea, between 22 degrees and 25 degrees 30 minutes north, and longitude 120 degrees 30 minutes, and 122 degrees east. Length from north to south, 245 miles; breadth at the broadest part, which is at the centre, about 100 miles. Area, 15,000 square miles. The whole coast of the island facing the mainland, and for a considerable distance inland, belongs to China, and is included in the government of the province of Cokien, from which it is distant about ninety miles. The remainder of the east side of the island is occupied by aborigines. Formosa is intersected throughout its whole length by a ridge of mountains called Muh Kau Shau, some of whose summits are supposed to reach an elevation of 12,000 feet, and are covered with snow during the whole year. Their declivities are clothed with fine trees and pasture grounds, giving the island a very attractive appearance from the sea, whence its Portuguese name. These mountains present many evidences of former volcanic action. Rivers are numerous on the west side, but most of them are mere mountain torrents. The soil of the lower tracts and the more gentle slopes of the mountains is extremely fertile, well cultivated, and the climate salubrious. The rice trade alone, between the island and the maritime provinces of the main land, employs about three hundred vessels. The rice grown in Formosa is of a superior quality. Wheat, millet, maize, several kinds of vegetables, sugar-cane, oranges, pineapples, guavas, cocoanuts, areca nuts, peaches, apricots, figs, grapes, pomegranates. Chestnuts and melons are also raised in large quantities. The commerce of Formosa is confined chiefly to Foksin, and to a few of the other Eastern provinces of China, from which it imports tea—green tea only—and that of a peculiar kind being cultivated on the island—raw silk, woollen and cotton stuffs and other manufactures. The exports, besides rice, are camphor, salt, surphur, maize, fruits, timber, and other produce. The domestic animals are cattle, buffaloes, horses, asses, goats, sheep, and hogs. The east part of the island is said to be infested with tigers, leopards and wolves, but none are met with in the cultivated districts on the west side. In 1848 coal of excellent quality, and extending over a large area, was discovered in the northeast part of the island, in the vicinity of the village of Kelung-tow, or Kilion. The aborigines are of slender shape, olive complexion, wear long hair, and blacken their teeth. They are divided into numerous classes of tribes, have no written language, are honest and just in their dealings, but revengeful when provoked. The Chinese part of the island is divided into four districts, the capital of which is Tai-won-foo. The Chinese had no knowledge of Formosa until the year 1403, and their sway was not established over it until 1683. Since then it has greatly flourished through their industry, perseverance, and agricultural skill. An extensive emigration is still going on from the continent, and lands are taken up by capitalists, who not only encourage the people to go over, but purchase large numbers of poor persons to occupy them. The colonists are wealthy and unruly, and are a source of great annoyance, from the frequency of their revolts, to the Chinese Government. Literature is in a flourishing state in the island, and the people of Fohsin sometimes sent their sons there to obtain literary degrees. Formosa has few available harbors, owing to the shallowness of their entrances. The channel south from the island is remarkable for the violence of its north winds, and for its heavy seas. In 1682 the Dutch became masters of it, but they were expelled by the famous pirate Coxlinga, whose successors ruled here until 1683. The Nerbudda transport, and the brig Ann, were wrecked on Formosa in 1841, and nearly all their survivors were ultimately put to death with great cruelty by the Chinese. The population of the island is estimated at 2,500,000.

JAVA.

The Terrible Earthquake in the Island.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

We have received the Java papers of the 14th of June, giving full particulars of a dreadful earthquake which occurred in the island on the 10th. It was very destructive in the districts of Cheribon, Pekalongan, Banjoemas, Bagelen, Samarang, Djokjdokarta, and Sourakarta. The greater part of the indigo and sugar manufactories, private houses, and military establishments are destroyed at Djokjdo, but in other districts the damage was not so extensive. The losses, however, are incalculable. The sugar crop, which had just been brought into the barns, is totally lost. A large number of Europeans and natives perished—the report says as many as three hundred. It was feared also that other parts of Java might be visited by earthquakes; even at Bataria shocks were felt on the day the mail started. The accounts of the ringderpest in Java are most distressing. In some districts the whole stock of buffaloes has died out, and great destitution and misery prevail; indeed, the general effect of the news brought by this mail is very painful.

The Destructive Fire in Keene, N. H.

An extra from the office of the Keene (N. H.) *Republican*, gives us the following particulars of the destructive fire in that city on Monday afternoon:—

At 4:30 P. M. a fire broke out at the steam-shops on Mechanic street, and in a few minutes the building was in flames, which quickly spread to the surrounding structures, till five large wooden shops and several smaller ones were consumed, together with the sheds in which were stored large quantities of lumber. The dwelling-houses of Arba Kidder and John F. Prindell were burned; also the old barn belonging to the county buildings at the jail, and one connected with the premises of Charles Bridgman. Here the destruction was stayed by the desperate exertions of the firemen and citizens. The owners of the steam shops and largest losers were Nims & Crossfield, makers of doors, sash, and blinds; Edward Edwards, carriage maker; Poole & Sherman, turners and manufacturers of spinning wheel heads; Hadley P. Muchmore, carpenter and builder; Wilcox & Russell, painters; Sprague & Clark, furniture; besides others, were heavy losers. The total loss must amount to near $60,000, and at least 100 men are thrown out of employment. The fire communicated from the furnace to the engine, which was fed with shavings and waste wood. This is by far the greatest conflagration which ever occurred in this town.

ANOTHER NEW JERSEY TRAGEDY.

An Old Man Seventy-four Years of Age Stabbed by His Son-in-law—New Market the Scene of the Tragedy—Arrest of the Assassin.

NEW MARKET, August 13.—Middlesex county, New Jersey, was again the scene of a bloody tragedy on Monday night, the affair being startling in its details, and only surpassed in horror by the Coriell murder, in which Bridget Dergan sustained the murderer's role, and for which she is awaiting execution. New Market, the scene of the Coriell tragedy, is also the locality where the murder under consideration was committed.

On Monday night, about 12 o'clock, an old man named John Harris, aged seventy-four years, was attacked in his bed by his son-in-law, William Roantree, and after escaping to the yard of the house was again caught by his assailant and stabbed, the blade entering the right side and penetrating the right lung. After completing that piece of fiendish work the murderer rushed upon the old man's wife, and knocked her down with the butt end of a six-shooter, three shots of which had been fired by Roantree, as will be seen by the statement of his wife given below. During the struggle with the old man the assassin received a blow upon the head from some hard substance, making a deep gash in his cranium, from which the blood flowed freely. The wounded man staggered to the house, and was removed to a bed inside by his wife and daughters, where he now remains. By a strange coincidence, Dr. Coriell, whose wife was murdered by Bridget Dergan, was called to see the wounded man. He dressed the wounds, but expressed the belief that the man was unable to survive his injuries. When your correspondent left the bed of the dying man this afternoon, he was fast sinking, and, apparently, would not survive until night. The news of the occurrence spread like wildfire, but the excitement was not so intense as would be supposed, the residents of that vicinity having become somewhat accustomed to such deeds of late. Detectives were immediately summoned to hunt for the assassin, but their efforts were not required, as the man was found quietly snoozing under an elm tree in the vicinity. He was taken to New Brunswick and placed in confinement in the County Jail. He is an Englishman by birth, and is about forty years of age. He was married to the daughter of the man whom he stabbed. He had served during the war as a private in the 11th New Jersey Volunteers. He is quite heavily built, and has red hair. The wound in the head received by him in the struggle has caused such a loss of blood as to render him very weak. No cause is known for the commission of the deed beyond the fact that Roantree had been drinking freely and was much excited by the liquor. Immediately upon the news of the occurrence reaching New Brunswick, County Prosecutor Herbert visited New Market for the purpose of ascertaining the facts of the case. The house has two rooms on the first floor. The room fronting on the road is called the sitting room, and is occupied by Mrs. Roantree. The room back of this is occupied by Mr. Harris and wife, and has an entrance from the back yard; thus Harris' room may be entered by the front, through the room occupied by Mrs. Roantree, or by the rear door.

STATEMENT OF MRS. ROANTREE.

The County Prosecutor, having made an examination of the premises, obtained the following statement from Hannah Roantree, wife of the prisoner:—

During the war my husband sent to me $500, to be deposited in the bank in his name; but I invested the money in this house and lot, and had the title to the house and lot put in my own name; this always seemed to annoy Roantree, and he often threatened my life in consequence; when he returned from the war he lived with me in this house; my father, John Harris, and my mother, his wife, came to live with me on the 24th of December, 1865, and lived with me ever since that time; Roantree, my husband, often wanted them to move, but I would not let them, because I was afraid of my own life, and I would not live alone with him; my father and mother rented of me one room and cellar of this house, and paid me for it one dollar per month; my father has had no particular difference with Roantree, except about seven dollars which my father loaned to him to buy carpenter's tools with; father frequently asked Roantree for it, but he said he would not pay him; this occurred quite often, and seemed to be the only point of difference between them; have not seen my husband, nor had he been to this house in three weeks, till yesterday; yesterday I went to Henry Dunham's to wash, and received one dollar for it; I sent my little girl with the dollar which I received as wages to the store to get some pork and a loaf of bread; Roantree met his daughter on the road as she was going to the store, took the money away from her, and sent word to me that he had taken it; I then went out to find him, and he ran into Dayton's store; I then went into the store and told him to let me have the dollar, as it was the only dollar I had; he said he would not give it to me, and ran out; I followed him, and he turned round and struck me twice in the mouth; he then ran into Israel Corwin's house, sat down; Mr. Vail, Mr. McGraw, Mr. Tittsworth, and Mr. Coriell were there; they asked him to give up the dollar to me; he said he would not, but they might take it away from him if they chose; these gentlemen made up the dollar and gave it to me, because my children were starving; Roantree came to the house about seven or eight o'clock in the evening; I saw him by the front window stooping on the ground; I went to the window, and when he saw me he ran towards an outhouse, which he entered, and sat down and pretended to be asleep; I went up to him, shook him, and asked him for the dollar; he said, "If you touch me again, I have a six-shooter, and will fire and shoot the whole of you;" I then left him and he followed me into the house; he sat down in a chair; I was sitting in a chair when he got in; he said, "Curse you, you are sitting low, but I'll see you all lower to-night;" he then went around the room grinding his teeth, and muttering; he shook his fist under my nose; he had one hand in his pocket; he said, "I'll blow your brains out, and the thing to do it with I have in my pocket now;" he came forward to me and caught hold of my hair; he then let go and went out and sat on the door-sill; he called John Harris, my father, and applying an opprobrious epithet to him, asked, "Where are you going?" that is all the conversation he had, and went away; between eleven and twelve o'clock he came back; all our family were in bed except Catharine; she was undressed and looking out of the window; she saw Roantree coming along the road by the house; just as she saw him he fired a pistol; he then came in the gate, and as he came through he fired the pistol again; he then went up to the front door and broke it open and fired into father's bed room; the door of father's bedroom stood open, and he fired at the bed in which father and mother were lying; the shot entered the woodwork; I started to run to the neighbors for help, and he fired at me; the whole charge lodged in the door behind me; the pistol was loaded with shot; mother then said, "If you are going to kill us, kill us now;" he struck her on the top of the head with the butt of the pistol, knocked her down, and knocked the light out; father then started to go out of the rear door, and Roantree went out the front door towards the gate; he met father as he was going for assistance, caught hold of him, took the butt end of the pistol and struck him over the head with it, and then stabbed him; mother wished to help to take care of father, and Roantree left father and went to mother; he knocked mother down with the butt end of the pistol, then jumped over the fence and ran away; father staggered to the house and sat on a chair; he did not say anything during the struggle; Roantree pounded mother on the head with the pistol; he stabbed father through the right side, in the right lung; mother was badly cut.

A number of other witnesses of the occurrence corroborated the above statement.

The revolver mentioned in Mrs. Roantree's statement was found during the morning on the edge of a well, near the place, as though the alleged assassin had endeavored to throw it down the well. The knife has not yet been found, but a search for it has been instituted. The man was seen to load a pistol during Monday night at Nelson's Hotel, about one hundred yards from the house where the bloody tragedy was enacted, and had been heard to remark that he would "break the ——— set up." He has two or three small children living at the house. Blood is scattered all over the premises.—*New York Herald.*

AN OFFENDING FAMILY.—In committing a middle-aged woman to jail, in London, the other day, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, Mr. Fowler, the magistrate, remarked that it was a sad thing that the prisoner, her husband, two sons, and a daughter had been confined in the city jail at one time for various offenses.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE THIS P. M.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 14.—Advices received from Foo-chow state that 14,000,000 lbs. of the new crop of tea have already been sold.

ANTWERP, August 14.—Petroleum firm at 43 francs.

LONDON, August 14—Noon.—Consols firm and unchanged; United States Five-twenties weak at 74¼; Illinois Central, 78; Erie, 46; Atlantic and Great Western, 21¼.

LIVERPOOL, August 14—Noon.—Cotton firmer and more active. The sales to-day will probably reach 15,000 bales. All other articles unchanged.

Two o'clock Market Report.

LONDON, August 14—2 P. M.—The weather throughout England is very hot. Consols, 94 3-16; Erie, 46; United States Five-twenties, 74; Illinois Central, 78.

LIVERPOOL, August 14—2 P. M.—Cotton firm, but not so active. The sales will probably not exceed 12,000 bales to-day.

Cheese has declined to 51s. 9d.

The Minnesota at Plymouth.

LIVERPOOL, August 14—Noon.—The United States steam frigate Minnesota has arrived at Plymouth. All on board are well.

A Boston Ship in Distress.

LIVERPOOL, August 14.—Intelligence has been received here that the ship Joseph Holmes, which sailed from Calcutta on May 3, for Boston, has put into Mauritius, leaking.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Effects of the Suspension of Secretary Stanton—Secesh Despatches, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, August 14.—Several volunteer officers now here, who have been retained in service by Secretary Stanton, and who expected permanent appointments in the regular army, are now very uneasy, and fear their hopes are blighted, though they are also strong friends of General Grant.

The suspension of Stanton has served to greatly strengthen the Republican party, and has added to his friends. Leading Democrats think it was bad policy.

The Constitutional Convention has designated the fourth Wednesday in October for holding the new charter election in Baltimore.

There is considerable complaint here at the partial and Southern sympathizing bias given to the Associated Press despatches sent from Washington and elsewhere in the South, by omitting facts favorable to the Republicans, and sending broadcast everything calculated not only to injure that party, but to sustain the Democracy and the secession sentiment.

FROM ATLANTIC CITY.

Arrival of the Odd Fellows' Excursion This Morning.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

ATLANTIC CITY, August 14.—The excursion of the Mount Horeb Encampment, I. O. of O. F., arrived here on time, consisting of twenty-three cars, containing fifteen hundred passengers. The weather is clear and pleasant.

Movements of General Meade.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

LONG BRANCH, N. J., August 14.—Gen. Meade and family leave to-day, and proceed to their country seat in Montgomery county. The General starts on a tour through his department next week. Attorney-General Brewster and other distinguished Philadelphians are here. It is warm and cloudy.

Robbery and Incendiarism.

NORTH WRENTHAM, Mass., August 14.—There has been great excitement caused in this town by the robbery in mid-day of the dwelling-house of Messrs. Chadbourne & Perry, extensive farmers, of $1100 in bank notes and $5000 in Government bonds. After the robbery the house was set on fire and damaged to the amount of $3000.

Movements of Ocean Steamships.

BOSTON, August 14.—The steamship China sailed this morning for Liverpool, with 61 passengers and $20,000 in specie.

NEW YORK, August 14.—Arrived, steamships City of London, from Liverpool, and Teutonia, from Hamburg.

Effect of Rain on Health.

Cold, wet summers have always been accompanied by low death rates. The following figures will be interesting in support of these facts:—

	Rainfall of each year in inches at Greenwich Observatory.	Annual rate of mortality in England and Wales to 1000 persons living.
1854	18·7	23·5
1855	21·1	22·6
1856	22·2	20·5
1857	21·4	21·8
1858	17·8	23·1
1859	25·5	22·4
1860	32·0	21·2
1861	20·3	21·6
1862	20·2	21·5
1863	30·9	23·1
1864	16·7	23·9
1865	29·0	23·4

Thus, the highest death rate of the twelve years, 23·9, occurred with the smallest rainfall, of 16·7 inches, in 1864, and the lowest rate 21·2, in 1866, with the heaviest rainfall, of 32 inches, in 1860. This may doubtless be accounted for in many ways, and principally by the cleansing influence of the rain during the summer upon the impurities of towns, which, in dry weather, prove so noxious in crowded populations; but it is also very possible that the greater humidity of the air induced by the rain may be useful to all persons suffering from affections of the lungs.—*Builder.*

English Pensions.

The total amount of the pensions granted last year from the English Civil List was £1200. The two daughters of the late Mr. G. Arbuthnot, of the Treasury, received a pension of £100; Mr. H. J. Doogood, parliamentary reporter, now blind and paralyzed, £40; Mr. G. T. Thomason, periodical literature, blind, £40; the widow of Mr. G. Sykes, late of the South Kensington Museum, £75; Mr. A. H. Hassall, M. D., £100; Mr. R. Young, historical and agricultural poet in Ireland, £40; the widow of Mr. H. H. Carpenter, late of the British Museum, £100; the widow of Mr. D. Coulton, literary man, £75; Mr. P. F. White, author, lecturer, etc., £75; the two daughters of the late Dr. Craik, professor in the Queen's College, Belfast, £60; the widow of the late Sir W. S. Harris, inventor of lightning conductors, £100; the four daughters of the late Dr. Petrie, archæologist, etc., £100; Mr. George Cruikshank, artist, £95; Rev. Mr. J. Berkeley, botanist, £100; Caroline Chisholm, services to emigrants, £100.

MEXICO.

Assassination of Lopez, the Betrayer of Maximilian.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—A letter gives the following details of the assassination of Lopez, who betrayed Maximilian:—

I arrived here to-day and learned the startling news of the assassination of the traitor Lopez. The particulars of the assassination are as follows:—Lopez was staying at a hotel in Puebla, where his wife spurned him from her presence. Early one morning a Mexican arrived, and familiarized himself with an ostler in a livery stable adjoining the hotel. Gen. Miguel Lopez was inquired for, but not being in, the stranger was told that the General would be at dinner. Before the dinner hour Lopez returned and was pointed out to the stranger, who made special note of his man. When dinner was called, Lopez and his assassin occupied opposite seats at the table—after some minutes, during which time the stranger called for and drank a glass of wine, he deliberately rose, drew a concealed knife, and sprang upon Lopez, and stabbed him nine times. The stranger then took his hat, and as he started to leave, said:—"This is the way all traitors should be paid." No one interfered or prevented the assassin from leaving. Thus was the blood of Maximilian, Miramon, Mejia, yes! and thousands of others avenged. This report is regarded here as authentic.

Marquez in the Capital—Santa Anna at Vera Cruz.

HAVANA, August 5.—General Marquez was found in the capital, and would be dealt with peremptorily. Santa Anna has been conveyed to Vera Cruz.

AQUATICS.

The Great Rowing Match for $4000 Between Hamill and Brown—The Articles of Agreement.

Yesterday we announced that the champion oarsman, Brown, of Portland, and the famous Hamill, of Pittsburg, had met and made the preliminary deposit of $200 towards a rowing match for $4000, to take place on the Hudson river in September next. The parties again met yesterday, selected the vicinity of Newburg as the locality, and the 6th of September as the time for the contest, which, from the large sum at stake and the rivalry of the two men, promises to be one of the most interesting matches yet arranged in this country. The following articles of agreement were signed yesterday:—

NEW YORK, August 14, 1867.—Articles of agreement between Walter Brown, of Portland, Me., and James Hamill, of Pittsburg, Pa.

Article 1. An outside boat becomes entitled to the inside track only when her stern has been sufficiently ahead of the bow of the inside boat to show clear water between them.

Article 2. Any boat swerving from a direct course in order to impede the progress of the other boat shall be ruled out.

Article 3. The boats shall toss for choice of position before starting in the race.

Article 4. The race shall take place at Newburg, on the Hudson river, on Friday, September 6, 1867, between the hours of two and four o'clock P. M., the race to be five miles—two and one-half miles to the stake-boat and return—to start with the tide turning the stakeboat from left to right.

Article 5. Smooth water shall be requisite for the race, the condition of the water to be judged of and decided by the referee. The gentleman named and agreed upon for this office shall be appointed when the last deposit is put up in the hands of the stakeholder.

Article 6. The boats shall be started at the word "go," said word to be given by the referee. Time shall be taken when the winning boat crosses the line.

Article 7. The race shall be for two thousand dollars (2000) a side.

Article 8. Two hundred dollars a side shall be deposited in the hands of the stakeholder at the time these articles are signed. Eight hundred dollars a side on Tuesday, August 20, between the hours of one and two o'clock, at the office of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, and the balance (one thousand dollars a side) on Monday, September 2, between the hours of two and three o'clock, at the *Clipper* office. Either party failing to come forward and put up the deposits at the time stated in the articles shall forfeit the amount previously in the hands of the stakeholder.

Article 9. If the day named is unsuitable the race shall take place on the first fair day thereafter.

Article 10. The money to be deposited in the hands of Stephen Roberts, the final stakeholder.

CHAS. B. ELLIOTT, for Walter Brown.
DENNIS LEARY, for James Hamill.

JAMES H. BIGLIN,
JOHN C. CROGAN, } Witnesses.

OBITUARY.

Madame C. D. Murat.

The Tallahassee (Fla.) *Sentinel* of the 8th says:—Madame C. D. Murat, relict of the Prince Achille Murat, died at her Jefferson county plantation, on Tuesday morning last, after an illness of several months' duration. Sad as this announcement is, it is not altogether unexpected to our readers. Few indulged the hope, latterly, that a vigorous constitution would survive the ravages of the terrible typhoid fever that has so long threatened to remove from the scene of her usefulness, in this community, the noble victim of the Destroying Angel. At the advanced age of sixty years and over, one of the rarest gems that ever ornamented the society of the South, one of the purest-minded and most unselfish of her sex, a blessing and an honor to the age in which she lived, has gone to reap the reward of her fervent piety and her wide-spread benevolence.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, August 14, 1867.

There is no material change to notice in the Money Market, the prevailing rates in large sums ruling at 4@5 per cent. on Governments, and 5@6 per cent. on other good collaterals. Prime mercantile paper ranges at from 7 to 9 per cent. discount. The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were rather firmer. Government bonds continue in steady demand. 102¼ was bid for 10-40s; 111½ for 6s of 1881; 107¼@107⅜ for June and August 7-30s; 113⅜ for 1862 5-20s; 110½ for 1864 5-20s; 110⅜ for 1865 5-20s; and 108⅛ for July 1865 5-20s. City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 101¼, and old do. at 97.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 52⅞@52¾, no change; Pennsylvania at 53½, no change; Lehigh Valley at 58, no change; and Northern Central at 44, no change. 127¼ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 28 for Little Schuylkill; 65 for Norristown; 35¼ for North Pennsylvania; 40 for Elmira preferred; 28¼ for Catawissa preferred; and 27¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 19 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 29 for Spruce and Pine; 66 for West Philadelphia; 13¼ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 26 for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. North America sold at 239; 162 was bid for Philadelphia; 57½ for Commercial; 32 for Mechanics'; 105 for Southwark; 110 for Kensington; 58 for Penn Township; 59½ for Girard; 32 for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; and 45 for Consolidation.

Canal shares were unchanged. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 30; 46¼ was bid for Lehigh Navigation; 111½ for Morris Canal preferred; and 16 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 140⅝; 11 A. M., 140¼; 12 M., 140⅛; 1 P. M., 140⅛, a decline of ¼ on the closing prices last evening.

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—"There is undiminished ease in the loan market, and large amounts are offered to the leading dealers in Government securities at three per cent., although the general rate is four, and on mixed collaterals five. First-class houses can, however, supply themselves at four per cent., without reference to the class of collaterals. The usual margin required by the banks upon sound dividend paying stocks is ten per cent., and from 8 per cent to twenty upon those of a less satisfactory character. The discount line remains inactive, and only the best grade of commercial paper is in favor at the banks, the rate for which varies from six to seven per cent., with most of the transactions at the lower rate. On the 15th instant about thirty-five millions of compound interest notes mature, but this circumstance gives rise to no special remark."

—The total value of the exports from Boston for the week ending August 9, including specie, was $205,649, against $166,402 for the corresponding week in 1866. The cash balance in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer in Boston at the close of business August 10 was $6,694,702·90, of which $2,917,992·87 was in coin. The Boston receipts for customs for the week amounts to $276,300.

—The following table shows the amount of debt of the New England States respectively before the war and in 1866:—

	1860.	1866.
Connecticut	$50,000	$ 0,000,000
Maine	1,037,778	5,803,681
Massachusetts	7,175,978	25,555,747
New Hampshire	82,148	4,169,818
Rhode Island	nil.	3,626,500
Vermont	nil.	1,567,500

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Deheven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

14 sh N Cent	44	100 sh Read	52¾
$100 City 6s, New	101¼	52 sh Penna R	53½
$100 do. New	101¼	400 sh Sch Nv Pf	30
$2000 Long I Rs	91	100 do	30
3 sh Bk N A	339	100 do	30
50 sh Read R	52¾	10 sh Leh V R	58
100 do	52¾	33 do	58
100 do	52¾	2 do	58
500 do	52¾	100 sh N Cent	44
100 do	52·56		

FIRST BOARD.

$100 City 6s, New	101¼	52 sh Penna R	53½
$100 do. New	101¼	400 sh Sch Nv Pf	30
$2000 Long I Rs	91	100 do	30
3 sh Bk N A	339	100 do	30
50 sh Read R	52¾	10 sh Leh V R	58
100 do	52¾	33 do	58
100 do	52¾	2 do	58
500 do	52¾	100 sh N Cent	44
100 do	52·56		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@111¾; do. 1862, 113¼@113⅜; do., 1864, 109¼@110¼; do., 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; do., 1865, new, 108⅛@108½; do., 1867, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do 5s, 10-40s, 102⅛@102½; do. 7·30's, Aug., 107⅛@107⅜; do., June, 107⅛@107⅜; do., July, 107⅛@107⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119¼@119½; do., October, 1864, 118⅛@118⅜; do., December, 1864, 117⅛@117⅜; do., May, 1865, 116⅛@117⅛; do., Aug., 1865, 115⅛@116⅛; do., September, 1865, 115⅛@115⅜; do. October, 1865, 114⅛@115⅛; Gold, 140⅛@140¾. Silver, 133⅛@135.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 111¼@111⅝; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113⅛@113⅜; do., 1864, 109⅝@110¼; do., 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; do. new, 108⅛@108⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 102¼@102⅝; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 107⅜@108; do., 2d series, 107⅛@107⅜; 3d series, 107⅛@107⅜; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117⅛.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¼@112; old 5-20s, 113⅛@113⅜; 5-20s, 1864, 110@110¼; do., 1865, 110¼@110⅜; do., July, 108⅛@108½; do., 1867, 108⅛@108⅜; 10-40s, 102⅛@102½; 7·30s, Aug., 107¼@108; do., June, 107¼@107⅜; do., July, 107¼@107⅜. Gold, 140¼@140⅜.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, August 14.—Bark—There is a firm feeling in the market, and holders advanced their views $1. Sales of 25 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $43 ₱ ton.

Cotton is quiet but firm; small sales at 28¾@29½c. for middling uplands and New Orleans.

The lethargy which has characterized the Flour market for some time past still continues, and prices of low grades are nominal. The grain consumers move cautiously, and purchase only enough to supply immediate wants. Sales of 600 barrels sour at $7·25; superfine at $7·75@8·25; old and new Wheat extra at $8·25@10·50; Northwestern extra family at $10@11·50; Pennsylvania and Oh

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

A Dead Shot.

From the Tribune.

The telegraph brought us, last week, an interesting item from Washington, to the effect that the President visited the grounds of the German sharpshooters during their recent prize festival, and having been provided with a magnificent rifle, fired three times in succession at the bull's-eye, hitting it every time. Some of the newspapers, wishing to make his accuracy appear still more remarkable, add to the brief report of the telegraph the information, derived from special sources, that Mr. Johnson, before he hit the bull's-eye, had imbibed several glasses of lager, and that after he had done shooting he was loudly cheered, and pelted with innumerable bouquets. So far from disapproving of any part of these proceedings, we cordially approve the whole performance.

As for the lager, we are glad to hear of the President taking anything so weak, and though, with a politeness that does it credit, the telegraph says nothing of how near the amiable sportsman was to the bull's-eye when he hit it, we are so pleased with the condescension of the thing that we will express no rude doubts as to his skill. With a magnificent rifle in his hands, his spirits genially excited by a few glasses of lager, a very large bull's-eye placed comfortably near, and an admiring world at gaze, we think the spectacle of the President hitting the mark three times in succession a picture that ought at once to be consecrated by the talent of Mr. Powell, and set up in whatever vacant space Mr. Leutze may have left in the Capitol.

And yet, we cannot but contrast the President's success in hitting this particular bull's-eye, with the lamentable failures he has made whenever he has tried to hit anything else. He has fired off innumerable guns, pop-guns, and squirts, but the mortifying result has uniformly been that the only game he has brought down has been himself. The recoil of his piece has floored him without fail. He has repeatedly been hoist with own petard. First, he tried his hand at Congress; but that obdurate body, so far from being afraid of him, seems to have concluded that the safest place for it to stand was directly in front of his rifle's muzzle, as 'twas plain whatever he aimed at he was sure to miss.

Then there is Phil. Sheridan. The President has failed so signally to hit that bull's-eye that it makes his success at the German Festival seem either miraculous or accidental. Sheridan is a splendid target to aim at; there is no reason, apparently, why the President should not hit him. Congress has left a sufficiently magnificent rifle within his reach, if it did not actually put it in his hands. No doubt he has taken plenty of lager, if not something else, while, if he should once hit that shining mark, no one can doubt that he would be showered with Rebel bouquets in plenty. But, thus far, he has done nothing but put his rifle to his shoulder, and bring it down again. Some say he is afraid; others say that Grant won't let him fire; but, whatever may be his reason, that bull's-eye is yet to be hit.

The last mark the President has missed has been Mr. Stanton, whom he has at last hit, but with only the most ludicrous result. There stands the target—our venerable marksman walks straight up to it with a confident air, and takes aim at it with the sublimest assurance of success. But, alas! as the smoke clears away, a very different spectacle is presented from what his admirers hoped. It is not Mr. Stanton who is sprawling in the dust, but the valiant Tennesseean himself, who, though apparently ignorant that he is shot, will sooner or later feel the wound.

The Surratt Trial.

From the Times.

The endeavor of Washington correspondents to explain the result of the Surratt trial by a reference to the geographical origin of the jurors, is puerile. As a matter of fact, nothing is or can be authoritatively known touching the ballots of the jurors; at the best, the reports in circulation are gossip and conjecture. But assuming the correctness of the statement that the eight who were for acquittal were born in certain localities, while the four who favored a verdict of guilty were born in other localities—what then? Does it follow that the eight are less likely to respect their oaths, or less capable of judging of the evidence, than their fellows? Is it not quite as probable that the four were in this position? Or if it be said that the eight were intent upon acquitting the prisoner at all hazards, is it not equally fair to assert that the four were intent upon convicting him, with or without evidence? The argument cuts both ways, and is too silly to be used seriously. Besides, the accompanying intimation that on a charge of conspiracy alone an unanimous verdict of guilty would have been at once rendered, disproves the other feature of the story.

Whatever partisans may say on the subject, the great body of the public recognize wide room for doubt in the testimony adduced. That Surratt is guilty of some crime is universally conceded, but it does not follow that he should be hanged for murder, whether the evidence was conclusive or not. The angry state of the public mind which would have insisted upon that conclusion is happily ended. With the restoration of the forms of civil law came fair play even for a suspected murderer, with all the chances of the jury system. To interfere with that system avowedly to secure a conviction in this case—as some indiscreet writers suggest—would be utterly indefensible.

The Springfield *Republican* remarks justly that any new trial on which the Government may enter should proceed on a charge of participation in the conspiracy, leaving complicity in the assassination out of the account. Otherwise, another trial "would be a useless expenditure of time, money, and temper, and altogether an unsatisfactory experiment."

Under Which King, Bezonian? Speak, or Die!

From the Herald.

The popularity of General Grant is a sharp thorn in the sides of the politicians, and goads them on to say and do many foolish things. Greeley gives vent to his petulance after a curious fashion. He says:—"How happens it that every renegade from radicalism is so vociferous for Grant? What is 'the mystic tie that binds' our Weeds and Bennetts, our backsliders from everything Republican but the loaves and fishes, in such loving accord that Grant is our only man for President? Is not here incitement to profitable reflection?"

When Greeley insinuates that we have anything to do with the "loaves and fishes" of Republicanism or of any other party, he makes himself simply ridiculous. But when he couples our name with that of Thurlow Weed, he becomes impertinent and insulting. We have never had any association with any political party whatever, Whig, Democratic, Free Soil, Abolition, Know-Nothing, Republican, Radical, or Woman's Rights, while Greeley has been floundering about in the mud and filth of all of them by turns. Our mission has been to support good measures, without regard to the source from which they came, and to denounce bad measures and bad men, irrespective of political considerations. Our independence of all party has enabled us to stand firmly by the interests of the people, and we have never accepted any "loaves and fishes" from any administration, nor soiled our hands by any association with any party broker or lobby agent. To be sure, President Lincoln tendered us the mission to Paris, as Johnson offered Greeley the mission to Vienna; but in both cases the honor was declined. We support Grant because we recognize in him a soldier and a patriot who is independent of party, and over whom political wire-workers can exercise no influence nor control, and we shall press his claims to the Presidency with the more vigor because we find the whole pack of political bloodhounds snarling and yelping at his heels.

What is Really Meant by an Inflation Policy.

From the Tribune.

"When you hear a man talking of the Constitution," said the Andrew Johnson of a few years ago, "spot him—he is a traitor!" The statement was rather sweeping, but there was a kernel of truth in it. And so, when a politician demonstrates against high Federal taxes, and wants the currency kept inflated to ease their burden, or insists that the national faith shall be violated, by exposing to taxation bonds which are exempted from taxation by the express terms of their issue, you may be sure that repudiation is his real purpose.

The *Herald* has a shrewd letter from a Western correspondent, who says that the Western Copperheads mean to run George H. Pendleton for next President, and to use the general repugnance to paying taxes as party capital. He says:—

"They desire to raise an issue on which they can demand a distinctive Democratic politician as their standard-bearer. To this end they are beginning to agitate the policy of a repudiation of the national debt, a complete wiping out of all our liabilities, and a recommencement all round under a return to a specie basis.

"The boldest among the Western Democrats do not hesitate openly to avow the doctrine of entire repudiation. They believe that it will carry the masses with it, and sweep everything before it. 'Go into any public meeting,' say many of their prominent men, 'and you will find nine-tenths of those present in favor of repudiation.' Ask them why they should grind out their lives and pinch their families in order to pay the debt incurred for a war which they had no hand in making, and which has only enriched the politicians who brought it upon us, and they will nearly all range themselves upon our side. Still the cautious politicians desire to approach the subject by more indirect paths. The policy they now advocate is the wiping out of the whole national debt by an issue of greenbacks to the amount of twenty-five hundred millions, cancelling all the interest-bearing bonds, and stopping the circulation of the national banks, thus saving the country the twenty millions annually squandered upon those institutions. This is well understood to be the programme upon which Pendleton is to be put forward for the Presidential nomination, as foreshadowed by the position of his confidential organs. But behind this stands the ultimate result of repudiation, which will be rendered more easy of accomplishment under the depression which such an inflation would occasion in the national currency."

—Our readers will bear witness that we have steadily opposed all these "indirect paths" to repudiation as only more knavish than direct, unblushing rascality. The American people, in order to sustain their national existence, were constrained to borrow twenty-five hundred millions of dollars. They obtained this vast sum on the best possible terms—eagerly accepting bills for loans—from native and foreigner, Republican and Democrat, War Unionist or Copperhead. No man can say that he might not have had all the bonds he chose to take on the same terms with those who did take them. Now it is the imperative dictate of honesty and good faith that we shall pay these loans precisely as we contracted to pay them. The pretense of paying them by issuing twenty-five hundred millions of new greenbacks, redeemable in nothing, and proffering these to every public creditor, dollar for dollar, in lieu of the principal and interest in gold that we owe him, would shame any swindler who ever uttered counterfeit money, or passed off bogus checks. No one will countenance any of these devices for evading debts instead of paying them, who is not in heart and soul a villain. Any Republican or War Democrat who lends them a shadow of countenance proves himself an ingrate, a villain, and a fool. We are quite willing to see the Copperheads place themselves on a platform of repudiation, for it is high time that a career of infamy should be closed in a death of shame.

The Ashley-Conover Conspiracy.

From the World.

Not the least extraordinary circumstance connected with the Ashley-Conover conspiracy to suborn witnesses to implicate President Johnson in the assassination scheme, is the manner in which the whole matter has been treated by the leading journals of both political parties. The Democratic press naturally hesitates to accept as trustworthy anything coming from such a source as Conover—a convicted perjurer, sentenced to the penitentiary, and to whom a pardon has been refused. The radical journals, on the other hand, dare not say that Conover's remarkable statements about Ashley, Butler and Company are false. The *Tribune*, to be sure, speaks of the whole as "a pretended revelation of radical wickedness," but it does not claim that Ashley's notes to Conover are forgeries; on the contrary, it admits that Ashley wrote them, and characterizes them as "brief and meagre," and says that they "can only be linked with Conover's charges by powers of imagination" which the *Tribune* thinks would be extraordinary for Mr. Stanbery. Nor does Mr. Ashley deny his connection with Conover in this affair. Butler is yet to be heard from in relation to this matter; Holt is on the ground, and he refrains from print; and Riddle, who is a member of the Washington Bar, makes no sign. If the "pretended revelation of radical wickedness" was trumped up in the Attorney-General's office, or elsewhere at the capital, between Conover and those who were interested in the revelation, why did not Conover receive his reward—a free pardon? Above all, if it is a "pretended revelation," once more, why will not Ashley, Butler, Holt, and others at once and completely expose its falsity?

This latter question is an easy one to answer. Neither the *Tribune* nor any other defender of Ashley and Company can deny that, whether Conover is a perjured scoundrel or not, for months he has been the intimate associate and adviser of the men whom the revelation exposes. Whether he has been their agent, or partner, or only their victim, remains to be shown more fully by-and-by. We have yet to learn whether Conover's punishment for perjury was not procured expressly to put him out of the way, because he knew too much of what had been planned and purposed. It would be interesting to know if Ashley, Holt, and Riddle were sincere in their application for the pardon of Conover, and if this very application was not a trap for the President. It could be said by his enemies that he pardoned Conover from fear of him; that he bought him off from producing those terrible witnesses who were to tell all the dreadful things they knew about Mr. Johnson's connection with the assassination scheme. We have Conover's side of the story; now let us hear what his friends and partners, with whom he seems to have quarrelled, say about it. There is a trite adage about one class of people falling out and another class gaining thereby. With the statements of Ashley and Butler, as well as Conover, the public may get a real rather than "pretended revelation of the radical wickedness" which, not long ago, threatened to impeach the President as a conspirator with assassins.

Anomalies in the Wheat Market.

From the World.

Our market for breadstuffs presents no end of anomalies at this time. That which is noted in our report of yesterday's business illustrates how completely we are dependent upon the new crop of wheat for bread. There is very little old flour, or flour from old wheat, in the market, and so great is the competition for the old, that medium grades from spring wheat bring as much as flour of choice grades from new winter wheat. To illustrate. The highest grades of old flour from spring wheat sold yesterday at $13 per barrel, while double extra Ohio, from new wheat, could be bought at $12. Extra State that had become sour sold from nine to ten dollars a barrel, while new "seconds" of winter sold at $8·25. Of course, every day improves the new flour, and it will grow in favor with the bakers. Until they use it, however, no great increase can be expected in the size of loaves. There is another unusual feature to the trade. There is scarcely any wheat on the canal bound for tide-water. The last statement gave the quantity at 35,000 bushels. The statement of the stock made up yesterday showed that we had in store only 98,000 bushels, or about one week's supply for four millers. Whence, then, the supply? It is coming forward by rail, mainly over the Erie Road. This road brought large quantities of corn to this market last spring, when speculators had carried up prices to extreme figures; it has received sufficient encouragement to make special arrangements for the transportation of grain in bulk; and it is well that it has done so; for, without the supplies thus delivered to us, our local millers would now be idle for the want of wheat. The past has indeed been a memorable year in the markets for flour and grain; and we must hope that we shall not again come so near to the famine which we have barely escaped.

Alleged Bribery and Corruption in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., August 13.—The case of Collector James, indicted for malfeasance in office, was tried yesterday in the United States Circuit Court. Captain Smith, the principal witness for the prosecution, was examined to prove the reception of a bribe of $1000 on the part of the Collector. The witness stated that James received the money on the pretense of its being offered in recompense for the use of his patent separator, an apparatus for discriminating high from low wines. One of the party, who subscribed the $1000, testified he had no other motive than that of securing the use of James' separator. After this the case was adjourned. Three counts in the indictment were quashed at the opening of the proceedings, and but one count, that of the alleged bribe, remains, upon which the trial is based.

Kelly, who assaulted Captain Smith, ex-Internal Revenue Inspector, as mentioned in a previous despatch, was discharged, Smith failing to appear as prosecutor, being apprehensive, it is said, of unpleasant domestic disclosures.

General Gillmore and Negro Suffrage.

FREMONT, Ohio, August 1.—The *Democratic Messenger* of this city, in one of its issues of this week, contains an editorial notice of a serenade given to Major-General Q. A. Gillmore, last Saturday evening, at the residence of Captain Flint. After stating that the General thanked the serenading party "in a neat and sensible speech," the notice closes with the gratuitous statement:—"He does *not* go for negro suffrage." This assertion is directly opposed to the General's well-known sentiments upon the suffrage question, and so entirely at variance with his official conduct and antecedents while in command of South Carolina for two terms, embracing a period of nearly two years' duration, that I deem it but an act of justice to that officer that his speech should be published correctly and in full, in order that this attempt, for purely party purposes, to place him in a false position before his many warm friends and the public, may not succeed. General Gillmore was perhaps the first among the officers of our Government to give an official sanction to the exercise of impartial rights of suffrage by negroes. I refer to the election for Mayor of Fernandina, Florida, in the spring of 1865, where whites and blacks both voted, and which was formally confirmed by an official order from the General. What the General did say and all that he said on the occasion of the serenade, is as follows:—

"My Friends:—It is not my intention to make a speech to you; and I presume none is expected from me. I cannot, however, allow this pleasing opportunity to pass without giving utterance to my sincere and grateful thanks for this beautiful and expressive compliment, and for the kind and friendly sentiments towards myself which it indicates. It is as unexpected on my part, as I am assured it is unpremeditated on yours, and is therefore the more highly prized by me. With my grateful acknowledgments for your kind feelings, I wish you all the enjoyment of the blessings of good health, long life, and worldly prosperity, the endearments of a host of kind and gentle friends and what is, perhaps, as great as the greatest of earthly blessings, freedom from the scourge of civil war hereafter."

THE PHILOSOPHY OF TIPPLING.—Since the great English chemist, Dr. Johnson, published his famous essays on stimulants, beverages, etc., there has been no period in which the topic of tippling has been so generally discussed as it is at present in several English journals. The *Lancet* gave us the medical views of the subject; the *Saturday Review* treated it from a social and literary standpoint; and now the *London Review* discusses it philosophically. The last authority says:—

"That it is not the flavor of drink, but the strength of drink, which is seductive and pernicious, appears from the way in which methylated spirits are sometimes used, and from the experience of gin-drinking neighborhoods. The love of ardent spirits is in itself a disease, while the love of wine is a taste, capable, of course, of being abused, but not leading naturally to over-indulgence. Indeed, the palate is not able to appreciate more than a certain quantity of wine, or to distinguish its flavor beyond a certain limit. When men have well drunk, they feel a morbid craving for spirits; but this is only when they cease to enjoy the purer wine which has hitherto sufficed for them, and which does suffice for their natural tastes. Nothing more surely marks the genuine lover of wine than the dislike he feels for spirits, and the quickness with which he detects their presence in the liquor that only yields them a prescriptive right of naturalization when it is itself a stranger."

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,
NO. 822 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ICE PITCHERS in great variety,
ETC. ETC
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 12 4p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FINE WATCHES,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
GOLD JEWELRY, AND
5 26 SOLID SILVER-WARE.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 12 SOLID SILVER-WARE.

AMERICAN WATCHES.—THE BEST IN THE WORLD
Sold at factory prices by
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
WATCH CASE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 3] Manufactory, No. 22 South FIFTH Street.
The attention of dealers is called to our large stock.

WANTS.

WANTED,
AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND TOWN
IN
Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey,
FOR THE
BROOKLYN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK
Also, a few good SOLICITORS for Philadelphia.
Call or address
E. B. COLTON,
GENERAL AGENT,
2 22] NO. 637 CHESNUT STREET.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.
The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's
"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."
For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."
Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address
P. GARRETT & CO.,
NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,
7 21f PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED—FOR THE U. S. MARINE Corps, able-bodied MEN. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to
JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
4 19 fmw tf No. 313 S. FRONT Street.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MOURNING MILLINERY,
ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MOURNING BONNETS,
AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.
8 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE."
PRICES REDUCED!!!
It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.
Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 85c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1·00.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Whole sale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.
6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

GAS FIXTURES.

CALL AND BUY YOUR GAS FIXTURES from the manufacturers.
VANKIRK & MARSHALL,
No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, manufacture and keep all styles of Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers; also refinish old fixtures.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL HAVE A COMplete stock of Chandeliers, Brackets, Portable Stands, and Bronzes, at No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, give especial attention to fitting up Churches, Public Halls, and Dwellings. PIPE RUN AT THE LOWEST RATES.

GOLD, GILT, AND ELECTRO SILVER-plated Gas Fixtures, at VANKIRK & MARSHALL'S, No. 912 ARCH Street.
All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. None but first-class workmen employed. 8 12 dzw mwf 3m

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to

Old Rye Whiskies.
THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES
IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.
Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to recent date.
Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE
TO THE HOLDERS
OF THE
LOAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH
OF PENNSYLVANIA:
DUE AFTER JULY 1, 1856, AND BEFORE JULY 2, 1860.
Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at
The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.
Loan of March 30, 1830, due March 4, 1858.
" February 16, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" March 27, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" January 26, 1839, due July 1, 1859.
" June 7, 1839, due August 1, 1859.
" March 30, 1832, due July 1, 1860.
" April 5, 1832, due July 1, 1860.
Also, all BANK CHARTER LOANS due prior to July 2, 1860.
All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after August 15, 1867.
JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
6 15 stuth 8 15 STATE TREASURER.

HARRISBURG, JUNE 29, 1867.
TO THE HOLDERS
OF THE
LOANS
OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DUE JULY 1, 1868.
THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS UNTIL SEPTEMBER 3, 1867, FOR THE REDEMPTION OF
ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS
OF THE
Loans of this Commonwealth
DUE JULY 1, 1868.
Holders will address their proposals to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR THE REDEMPTION OF LOANS OF 1868."
FRANCIS JORDAN,
SECRETARY OF STATE.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
7 2 tuthst 9 STATE TREASURER.

CHARLES RUMPP,
PORTE-MONNAIE, POCKET-BOOK, AND SATCHEL MANUFACTURER,
NO. 47 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Below Arch, Philadelphia.
Porte-Monnaies, Portfolios, Dressing Cases, Cigar Cases, Cabas, Money Belts,
Pocket-Books, Satchels, Work Boxes, Bankers' Cases, Purses, Etuis, etc.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [7 20tf

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
5 10] GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,
NO. 825 ARCH STREET,
FURNISHING GOODS,
(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight.)
FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO
5 8 fmwsm UNDERCLOTHING.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
6 27 frp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 11] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10] No. 1182 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1222 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 24

GOVERNMENT SALES.

QUARTERMASTER STORES AT AUCTION.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, under the supervision of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Moore, Q. M. U. S. A., at Lincoln Depot, on MONDAY, August 19, at 10 A. M., a large lot of quartermaster stores rated as unserviceable, among which are the following:—

30 2-h. ambulances,	55 lanterns,
63 4-h. wagons,	2,683 horse and mule collars,
10 2-h. wagons,	1,094 trace chains,
10 2-h. spring do.,	3,610 halter chains,
30,000 lbs. scrap iron,	1,124 breast chains,
6,000 lbs. old horse-shoes,	421 asst. bridles,
1,500 lbs. iron wire,	246 saddle bags,
15,912 carriage bolts,	118 saddle blankets,
850 lbs. old rope.	237 horse covers,
500 yds. cocoa matting,	640 wagon covers,
28 yds. carpet,	2,457 H. and M. hames
1 hose reel,	2,075 head halters,
20 hand trucks,	408 sets asst. harness,
2,009 feet assorted hose, large and small,	100 wagon and amb. wheels,
259 office chairs,	50 anvils,
101 McC. saddles,	54 B. S. wagon whips,
23 scales, platform and counter,	56 vises, assorted,
106 shovels, L. and S. handle,	20 tool chests,
	402 planes, assorted,
	195 saws, assorted,
	156 oil stones,

with tools of all kinds, bridles, bits, horse medicines, wagon tongues, chisels, axes; saddlers', blacksmiths', and carpenters' tools, etc. etc. etc.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
8 7 10t) Bvt. Brig.-Gen., Depot Quartermaster.

TELEGRAPH MATERIAL AT AUCTION.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 9, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General, the following-named TELEGRAPH MATERIAL will be sold at public auction, at LINCOLN DEPOT, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Moore, Quartermaster United States Army, on TUESDAY, August 20, at 10 A. M., to wit:—

204 cells for Portable Battery.
1000 Rubber Insulators.
7 lbs. Gutta Percha.
210 lbs. Galvanized Wire.
14 miles Vulcanized Wire.
11 miles Insulated Wire.
251 Coppers.
171 Rubber Rings.
25 Reels.
301 Zincs for Portable Battery.
1051 Telegraph Poles.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
By order of General Tompkins, Depot Quartermaster. JAMES M. MOORE,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel,
8 14 5t Quartermaster in charge.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GEN.'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., July 27, 1867.

Proposals are invited, and will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 12 o'clock noon, August 15, 1867, for the purchase at private sale of the side-wheel steamer COSMOPOLITAN, belonging to the United States, and now lying at Fardy's Wharf, South Baltimore.
7 31 13t) STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.
THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street
Above Market.
OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LECTURES.—A NEW COURSE OF LECtures is being delivered at the NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, embracing the subjects:—"How to Live and what to Live for.—Youth, Maturity, and Old Age.—Manhood generally Reviewed.—The Causes of Indigestion, Flatulence, and Nervous Diseases accounted for.—Marriage philosophically considered," etc.
Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties, unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing—"SECRETARY, NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, No. 618 BROADWAY, NEW YORK." 8 9 stuthw 3m*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE EXPLOSION AT NINTH AND WHARTON STREETS — A SINGULAR RECORD. — Coroner Daniels and Deputy Fletcher last evening held an inquest relative to the late fatal boiler explosion in Ninth street, near Wharton, by which one man was instantaneously killed and two others were frightfully injured. The testimony was to this effect:—

Joseph Martin, one of the proprietors of the foundry, who testified with willingness to all that he knew, said that he personally filled the boiler on the day of the explosion, an hour before fire was kindled beneath it; the glass indicator showed an ample supply of water; Mr. Gibson, who was killed, asked for help to fill the cupola; we always put something on the safety valve to keep it from leaking; a gas box, weighing six or seven pounds, was on the safety-valve in addition to the usual weight; it usually carried seventy-five pounds, sometimes as much as one hundred and ten pounds; no weight was used until steam was being made, and then the safety-valve leaked; the custom was, under these circumstances, to attach weights to the safety-valve; the witness said that there was great difficulty in getting sufficient power from the engine, and various experts had been consulted; it was proposed to increase the size of the pulley, but they didn't know that this would involve the necessity of having a larger engine; witness noticed just before the explosion that the water in the gauge-glass sunk three inches; to this glass all the parties concerned seemed implicitly to have trusted; the boiler was purchased second-hand, from Wright's machine shop, after it was burned down; the sum of $210 was paid for it; there was no evidence of obstruction in the gauge; hammers have been hung upon the lever, probably six pounds in weight.

The witness could not say that he had personally hung such weight upon the valve bar, but he knew that it was done; the original weight upon the safety-valve is 15 pounds; the valve never stuck; it was about three-quarters of an hour after the fire was under headway that the collapse took place; a weight of ten pounds has been hung upon the valve bar; the charge on the day of the explosion was about 1900 pounds of iron; our engine was bought from a man named Leech, who has a little shop back of us; its cylinder was four inches diameter; the pressure of steam at the time of the explosion was from 70 to 90 pounds; witness asked Gibson three minutes before the explosion if everything was right; he tested the bar, and found it, as he believed, to be entirely safe.

Charles Klein, another of the firm, did not see the boiler until after the explosion; he was a moulder; he heard the sound of a leak in the safety-valve just before the explosion; the boiler was too small, and was worked only when a powerful head of steam was on; witness always thought the engine too small, but others thought not; a professional engineer had been employed here occasionally, and he said nothing about the inadequacy of the machine; John Lockhart is the name of the engineer; he run the engines at Wood's shop, on Wood street, for a long period; could he have been found, witness said he would have brought him to-night; the witness confided in the judgment of his partners concerning the boiler, and personally knew very little about it; whether there was any crown-sheet to the boiler or not the witness could not say; its interior he had never seen; Mr. Wright's engineer ran it for one day after we bought it; the dead man, Mr. Gibson, was foreman of Wood's foundry, and felt competent to run the engine; he assumed principal charge of the engine; he had no special charge there of the engine.

Mr. Wright, No. 924 South Fifth street, from whom the boiler was purchased, testified that he had in part built the boiler; it was made last December; there were two diagonal stays in the crown, and two other stays of angle iron; the inside was of the best flange iron; the upper and lower 5-16; the two rims on the flues ⅞. When this witness used the boiler he had very bad water, supplied from a spring in the cellar; the quality of the iron was No. 4, C. No. 1, Bayley's (puddled) iron; the witness told the purchasers that the fault with the boiler was that it made steam too fast; it would jump from ten to ninety pounds in a few minutes; it was not near large enough for the purposes for which the parties bought it. Talking with Mr. Martin afterwards, he said that to run a large heat they had to start with 125 pounds of steam, and afterwards it would run down to 30 pounds. Witness told Mr. Martin that some day they would all be blown to ——, but they seemed to disregard it. The witness was not aware that they were overloading the safety-valve. It was one of Belfield's, far better and more reliable than any other. The gauge was Ashcroft's, the best known. The boiler, when new, was tested by two hundred pounds expansive pressure—a test made by filling the boiler with cold water and heating it in that condition.

The engine employed by these parties was altogether too small; with a heavy fire, the water in the gauge would form; it would generate 90 pounds of steam in ten minutes, with the fire on; the witness never saw a boiler that so rapidly got up steam; the original weight on the safety-valve is sold to them with the boiler; the gas box, in addition, and a coal hammer, hung to it in addition, would make a pressure of 180 pounds; fifty pounds would be an excess; there is no propriety in making more; the cause of the explosion, in the opinion of this witness, was that the boiler was red hot; the crown sheet had no scale upon it, which the witness deemed additional confirmation of his theory that the boiler exploded in consequence of being red hot.

Charles Parry, engineer for Mr. Wright, the seller of the boiler, testified that, being sent down by his employer, he lit fire under the boiler, and raised sixty pounds of steam in forty minutes; in an hour and a quarter the heat (melting of iron) was run off; the engine ran stiffly, making ninety-two revolutions; the stroke of the piston is about twelve inches; the driving pully was too small; one of two feet in diameter would have been safe; the witness would have undertaken for five years to have run the entire affair in safety with this provision; the engine was too small; the boiler always required a great deal of watching when we ran it, because the water that we used was very bad.

H. W. Evans testified concerning the making of the Belfield safety-valve. He is engaged in their manufacture, and described its structure. Their test is the pump; the levers are made to endure a pressure of one hundred pounds; the weight of the P is seventeen pounds; additional weights, of course, greatly increase the pressure; in testing the valves our firm use a gauge of our own construction; never heard of a valve of this manufacture sticking.

Ed. H. Graefenburg, a practical boiler maker, formerly with M. W. Baldwin & Co., examined the boiler after the explosion; the iron in the boiler generally was of excellent quality; it ought to carry one hundred pounds pressure, but no more; the boiler had been hot at some time; the head of the furnace had been heated at some time or other; it wouldn't be safe to depend upon the water-gauge for an indication of the pressure; the seam around the crown of the furnace was open, but not strained; it must have been heated at some time or other to red heat; in the hands of inexperienced men, said the witness, such a boiler was extremely unsafe; the witness was satisfied, notwithstanding the test of the water-gauge, that the explosion was the result of superheating, and an insufficiency of water in the boiler; at the time of the explosion there was probably no water whatever on the crown sheet of the boiler.

A bricklayer testified that he had walled in the boiler with brick; that he made a brick jacket around it, in order that it might the better retain the heat.

Then a Mr. Levan, another practical boiler maker, deposed as his opinion that the boiler in question had been overheated, and that the explosion was the result of the overheating of its crown sheet. If inspected by any competent person in authority, the boiler would have been condemned, unless there was a limit to the pressure upon it. The opinion of this witness was that the boiler exploded from overwork; the engine was inadequate, also, to the task allotted to it.

The witness also believed that the water gauge was obstructed; he believed in them even more than in gauge cocks; in boilers managed by the witness he had no gauge cocks; but it was only in the hands of experienced men that this would be reliable.

The maker of the engine, Mr. Horace L. Hervey, testified that he sold the engine as an article of merchandise. It would take one hundred pounds pressure to run the engine to five horse power. They used it to run the fan, and this was entirely too much for its capacity.

Mr. Levan, who was recalled, said that to do the work required of the engine to be six horse power.

The jury will make up the obvious verdict this evening.

THE RENOMINATION OF ALBERT R. SCHOFIELD OPPOSED BY THE DEMOCRATS.—Last night a meeting of Democratic citizens of the Fifteenth Legislative District, opposed to the renomination of Albert R. Schofield to the Legislature, was held at the northwest corner of Warnock street and Columbia avenue, Twentieth Ward.

Mr. Jacob Alburger presided, and John F. Tague acted as Secretary.

The business of the meeting being stated, the different candidates for the Legislature addressed the meeting in the order named:—Messrs. Thomas S. Davis, William Bennet, E. C. Gunkel, and Jonathan C. Fincher.

Mr. James Reynolds read an extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Schofield, at a meeting of the Twentieth Ward Democratic Association, on Monday night, wherein he is alleged to have said that "he would carry every precinct in the District, but that, even if he should not be nominated, he could go to Harrisburg and make $5000 per annum by opening and shutting his eyes three times a day in behalf of certain railroad interests." The speaker said, for such reasons as those Mr. Schofield modestly asked the Democratic nomination.

The different precincts composing the District were then called in their numerical order, and representatives therefrom signed a written pledge, binding themselves on their word of honor to work for the nomination of "some honest, intelligent Democrat, and to endeavor to defeat Mr. Schofield."

There was a large attendance at the meeting, and much lively interest was manifested in its proceedings.

EXTENSION OF THE WATER WORKS.—The new reservoir in West Philadelphia is now under way. It is located at the junction of Belmont and Montgomery avenues, and when completed will hold about 40,000,000 gallons of water. Great care is taken in constructing the tanks. The earth is put on in layers of six inches, each layer being rolled with an immense roller, and then sprinkled with water, so as to give great solidity to the tank, and prepare it for the inside lining. This reservoir will receive its supply of water from the present Twenty-fourth Ward works, a distance of 12,000 feet.

COMING DOWN—THE PRICES.—In consequence of the large supply of peaches now brought to our market prices are declining, and this favorite fruit, of good quality, was sold at the wholesale market, yesterday, for one dollar per basket. Very good peaches were retailed yesterday in our streets at twelve and fifteen cents the quarter peck, less than has been asked for the same quality in the past two or three years. Housekeepers who desire to can or preserve them should embrace the present opportunity to get a supply.

THE FUNERAL OF GEORGE ERETY, yesterday afternoon, was attended by the Masonic lodge of which the deceased was a member, the Guardians of the Poor, and the members of the Franklin Institute and the Jefferson Fire Insurance Company, with all of which he was connected. The religious services were conducted by Rev. J. Howard Suydam, of the Dutch Reformed Church, and Rev. J. Dickerson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Head Waiter.

London Society has an essay on "Dinner in the City," in which, in the course of a description of Izant's chop house, the following picture of its head waiter is presented:—

"He is a great man, that head waiter, and, except that all the attendants at Izant's wear clean white blouses, would remind one equally of what the head of a government should be, and of a rural dean. On reflection, the latter resemblance is most lasting in our fancy. He might be a dean, say taking a walk with his gardening coat on; and he has a self-reliant and yet pensive air of intoning the bill of fare which is infinitely impressive.

"The way in which he says to each arrival—'Roast beef, boiled pork, hashed mutton, Irish stew, boiled fowls, roast goose, haricot,' is inexpressibly touching, and the tone of his voice indicates a repose, a dignified calm in which we trace the presiding influence of the place affecting all those who look to him as an example. There is no hurry, there is even almost an affectation of leisure which enhances the promptitude, without which Izant's would soon become a byword and a reproach.

"No little of this influence, however, may be attributed to the venerable proprietor himself, or to his son, a fresh, healthy-looking gentleman, who might well have ridden across country before the day's business began. Either father or son are on daily duty from the steward's cabin to the door, quick of eye but slow and sparing of speech, and with a courteous word ready to make the reckoning, and to take the customary penny (there are no waiter's fees, and we should be sorry to offer any such liberty to our ecclesiastical friend) of each departing guest.

"Out of the hundreds to whom Izant's means a daily dinner consisting of a cut from any one of three or four well-cooked wholesome joints, fresh vegetables, and a liberal allowance of bread, there must be scores to whom every shilling is an object. When to the dinner we have mentioned is added a slice of cheese and a glass of beer, there is change out of that shilling, and surely no more need be said of one of the principal, though not the only one, of those establishments which represents dining in the city.

"For ourselves, we found that of the three and sixpence already mentioned there remained a bright fat florin with which to spend the evening."

DISMISSALS FROM THE WASHINGTON BAR.—It is a matter of history that since the organization of the Courts of this District in 1801, but two members of the bar have been expelled from the Courts. In 1822 Mr. Levi S. Burr, a member of the bar, was before the Court composed of Judges Cranch, Thurston, and Morsell, on a rule to show cause why his name should not be erased from the roll of attorneys for dishonorable conduct, etc., and he was expelled from the bar. Hon. Henry May, in the midst of a trial in the old Circuit Court, before Judges Dunlop and Morrell, about 1850, made use of a remark which was deemed disrespectful, and he was informed that he could no longer practise in that Court. Mr. May subsequently practised for a time in the other courts of the District, and was one of the counsel in the celebrated Gardiner case, before the Criminal Court, which took place a year or two after, but finally gave up all practice in the District, and removed to Baltimore, and was afterwards in Congress.—*Wash. Star.*

A SANE WOMAN CONFINED IN A LUNATIC ASYLUM.—It is alleged that Mrs. Zeh, of the town of Bern, Rensselaer county, N. Y., who was sent to the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, some six weeks since, is, and has been all the while, perfectly sane in mind. Her husband procured her confinement. His application was supported by the certificate of two physicians. The parties have not lived happily of late. There has been a dispute about property.

A PRODUCTIVE PRISON.—The Michigan State Prison is a productive institution. About two hundred thousand cigars are made there each month. Prison-made boots and shoes to the value of $40,007 were sold last month.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....5 09 | MOON RISES.....4 24
SUN SETS.....7 00 | HIGH WATER.....0 44

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM C. KENT,
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD,
CHARLES WHEELER,
} MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Morning Star	Havre	New York	July	24
Teutonia	Southampton	New York	July	27
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	July	27
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	July	30
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	July	30
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	July	30
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	July	31
Peruvian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug.	1
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	Aug.	3
Java	Liverpool	Boston	Aug.	3
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Aug.	3
St. David	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug.	3

FOR EUROPE.

China	Boston	Liverpool	Aug.	14
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	14
Chicago	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	14
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	14
Propontis	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	14
America	New York	Bremen	Aug.	15
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	17
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	17
Teutonia	New York	Hamburg	Aug.	17
Cleopatra	New York	Antwerp	Aug.	17
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Aug.	17
Celtic	New York	London	Aug.	17
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	21
C. of Dublin	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	21
Weser	New York	Bremen	Aug.	22
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	24
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Aug.	24
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	24
Pereire	New York	Havre	Aug.	24

COAST WISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Juniata	Philada.	New Orleans	Aug.	—
Georgia	New York	Vera Cruz	Aug.	14
Georgia	New York	Vera Cruz	Aug.	14
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	Aug.	15
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Aug.	15
Tonawanda	Philada.	Savannah	Aug.	17
J. W. Everman	Philada.	Charleston	Aug.	17
Stars and Stripes	Philada.	Havana	Aug.	20
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Aug.	21
S. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Aug.	22
Star of the Union	Philada.	New Orleans	Aug.	24

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr Maggie McNeil, Snow, Savannah, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Str Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges. W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Clyde, Duncan, Chester river, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Mershon, Chester river, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, — hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Schr John H. Perry, Kelly, 4 days from New Bedford, with oil to J. B. A. Allen.
Schr A. D. Scull, Somers, 5 days from Wilmington, with lumber, etc., to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Ira Bliss, Hudson, 3 days from New York, with mdse. to captain.
Schr Gen. Grant, Shropshire, from Georgetown.
Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Antietam, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Clyde, Duncan, from Chester river, with peaches to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Palmerston, Kolan, hence for Hamburg, was spoken 8th inst., lat. 40 22, lon. 70.
Barque Philena, Davis, for Philadelphia 1st inst., at Inagua 26th ult.
Barque W. Van Name, Cook, hence, at Southwest Pass 6th inst.
Brig G. H. Kennedy, Merriman, hence, at Portland 11th inst.
Brig American Union, Smith, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 11th inst.
Brig Clara, Morgan, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Schr Reverne, Gandy, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 10th inst.
Schr W. W. Griffin, Griffin, hence, at Newport 10th instant.
Schr Wm. Slater, Smalley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 10th inst.
Schr Sarah Cobb, hence, at New Bedford 10th inst.
Schrs N. Starr, Poland, and J. B. Smith, Williams, hence, at Salem 11th inst.
Schr War Eagle, Riley, hence for Boston, at Holmes Hole 9th inst.
Schr A. Garwood, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 11th inst.
Schr Georgie Deering, Willard, hence, at Portland 11th inst.
Schr J. Truman, Slocum, from Marion for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 11th inst.
Schr C. E. Elmer, Haley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Marblehead 6th inst.
Schr Jesse Hart 2d, Pearson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 9th inst.
Schr Reading RR. No. 45, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 10th inst.
Schr Edwin, hence, at New London 10th inst.
Schr A. Pitman, Lambert, for Philadelphia, sailed from Marblehead 8th inst.
Schrs L. C. Jones and W. E. Bird, hence, at Norwich 10th inst.
Schrs C. L. Vandervoort, Chase; L. F. Smith, Crie; J. M. Vance, Burdge; W. W. Pharo, Allen; Alabama, Vanglicer; and M. E. Amsden, Smith, hence, at Boston 12th inst.
Schrs A. M. Edwards, Hinson, from Pawtucket for Philadelphia; Boston, Smith, and A. Godfrey, Godfrey, from Fall River for do.; Northern Light, Ireland; J. R. Johnson, Smith, and Armenia, Cole, from Providence for do.; and E. D. Endicott, Ireland, hence for Boston, sailed from Dutch Island harbor 11th inst.
Steamer Philadelphia, Fultz, hence, at Georgetown 12th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Commissioners of Pilotage report the Bar Buoy on SE. Pass as gone, and the Fishing Bank Buoy moved from its place some one hundred fathoms to the southward.
Georgetown, S. C., August 7, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that the Nantucket South Shoal Lightvessel parted her moorings on the 2d inst., and arrived at Edgartown on the 10th. Due notice of her return to her station will be given.
Boston, August 12, 1867.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

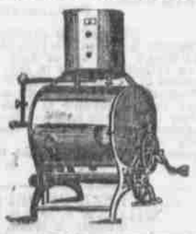
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers.

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
No. 724 MARKET Street.
1 28mwf

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.



FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC.,

FURNISHING FRO TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is a" 'ut five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, have gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O.
Send for a Pamphlet. 7 31thstuhsm

DRY GOODS.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE.

Bleached Muslins, 10, 12½, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22c.
All the best makes of Bleached Muslins.
New York Mills, Williamsville, Wamsutta, etc.
Pillow Case Muslins, all widths.
2¼ yards wide Sheeting 50c.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22c., etc.
All widths Unbleached Sheeting.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 37½, 49, 45, 50c., etc.
Yard-wide all-wool Flannel, 50c.
Domet Flannel, 25, 31, 40, 45, and 50c.
Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25c.
Shirting and Bathing Flannels.
Grey Twilled, for bathing robes, 31c.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75c., etc.
Black and white Balmorals, $1.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Doyliés, etc.
Three bales of Russia Crash, 12½, 14, 16c.
Imported Lawns, 25c.
White Piques, 50c.
Wide Shirred Muslins, 60, 85c., $1, and $1·15.
Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Plaid Nainsooks, etc.
Soft finish Jaconets, Cambrics, Swiss Mulls, etc.
Shirting Linens, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80c., etc.
300 dozen Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make.
Linen Bosoms, 25, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½c.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25c.
Whalebone Corsets, $1·25. Hoop Skirts, $1·25.
Gents' French Suspenders, 50c.
Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, large assortment.
Linen Pant Stuffs at reduced prices, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

NO. 229 N. NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE.

2 29

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

OFFER IN

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,

Summer Gauze Blankets,
Fruit Cloths and Doylies,
Bath and other Towels,
Furniture Chintzes and Dimities,
Pillow and Sheeting Linens,
Floor and Stair Linens,
Honeycomb, Allendale,

AND OTHER LIGHT SPREADS, AT

REDUCED PRICES.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

NOW OPEN,

10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 13-4

BLANKETS,

ALL QUALITIES.

SHEETING AND SHIRTING

MUSLINS AND LINENS

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, A FULL ASSORTMENT,

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT LOWEST PRICES. [32 wsmsmrp

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

LARGE STOCK OF SUMMER QUILTS.

10-4 AND 11-4 LANCASTER QUILTS.
11-4 HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
PINK AND BLUE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FINEST WHITE QUILTS IMPORTED.
HOTELS SUPPLIED WITH QUILTS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, ETC. ETC.

HAVE JUST OPENED ANOTHER CASE SILVER POPLINS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
DARK LAWNS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.
THIN GOODS, FULL VARIETY.
SUMMER SILKS, REDUCED.

P. S.—WHITE SHAWLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 8 6 wfmsm

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

TO THE LADIES:

LINEN CAMBRICS,

PRINTED FOR DRESSES

WHITE FOR BODIES.

These goods are essential for SUMMER WEAR, and we are now selling the balance of our Importation at a

GREAT SACRIFICE.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N.W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double imperial White Canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 37, and 50c.; Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c. $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·56; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·50; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 31 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $3; Plain Shading 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·50; Towels, 12 to 25c Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c. Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store. N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 196m

FRENCH STEAM

SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL MARX & CO.

NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND

NO. 510 RACE STREET. 310mwf

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally,
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	126,500 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,560 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	126,262 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700 00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,100	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,256 25
3,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,960 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900 00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value. Cost, $1,000,352·05.	$1,070,389 75
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637 20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,023 90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $6175. Estimated value	2,980 00
	Cash in Bank	$411,102 26
	Cash in Drawer	447 14
		41,540 00
		$1,407,331 56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William G. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou,

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867, $2,053,146·13.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	946,713 98
Premiums	1,206,432 15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431 18	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Filler,
Samuel Grant	Francis W. Lewis, M. D,
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [31 $123]

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,768,267·81

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 111 South FOURTH Street.

INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 25th, 1865.

CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10 or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.	

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Deverenx,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 2 30

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr,
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

(No. 639)

N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000
INCOME FOR 1866, $102,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas MacKellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Laghorn,	Henry F. Renney,
	Joseph Klapp, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw]

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1867.

The National Incubus.

THE time has come when expression of the public conviction of the true character of the individual who now occupies the Presidential office should not be stifled. Each succeeding day but more clearly reveals him as an enemy to the best interests of the country, so that the kindly reticence which has hitherto, in a great measure, concealed his faults, should no longer be exercised.

When Andrew Johnson was inaugurated Vice-President, he disgraced himself and disgraced the nation. Before the vast and distinguished audience assembled on that occasion, he presented himself to take the oath of office in a condition of beastly intoxication, and proceeded to inflict upon his mortified and indignant hearers an incoherent and maudlin speech. We can imagine what must have been the feelings of wonder with which the representatives of foreign Governments looked upon so extraordinary a spectacle, and we well remember the emotions of disgust and indignation which filled the breast of every American citizen who saw his country thus outraged in the very first official act of one whom she had called to the second office within her gift!

The career thus inauspiciously opened has been a downward one ever since. Its keynote was struck then. The same want of self-control, slavery to passion, disregard of public dignity, and subjection to a low order of influences, then exhibited, have marked Mr. Johnson's whole subsequent career. We can hardly recall a speech which he has since made which has not had the same maudlin characteristics of his inauguration address. And in his public policy we find equally the dominancy of passion and the disregard of reason. We have seen him inaugurate his fierce and disastrous contest with Congress. We have beheld him attempt to settle by his own puny fiat the vast problems growing out of the Rebellion. We have witnessed his efforts to create States, and give them a standing in the Union. We have seen his assumption of legislative functions, and his attempts to make instead of to execute the laws. We have watched him cut loose from the great Union party which elevated him to power, and surround himself with advisers gathered from the infamous conclave which ruled the Buchanan dynasty in its hours of final and deepest disgrace. And we now behold him assailing those noble men who exercised so great an influence in carrying the country safely through the perils of the war.

Secretary Stanton, who was President Lincoln's right arm of strength throughout the Rebellion, whose successful administration of the War Department won the admiration of the whole civilized world, and to whom the American people owe as much as to any other one man for the preservation of their Government from overthrow, is suspended from office simply because he has refused to crown a great career with infamy. Sheridan, whose splendid military genius has dazzled the eyes of the nation, is threatened with removal because he is faithfully performing the duties imposed upon him by the people. Sickles, Pope, and others are booked for like treatment. The very men who saved the nation are being proscribed and persecuted by this wretched ingrate, who has dishonored and cursed it! From the time of his inauguration as Vice-President down to the present moment, Andrew Johnson has been a disgrace to the nation. His whole career has tended to bring popular government into disrepute. He has exemplified the possible dangers which lurk in our political system. His influence upon the country has been disastrous. He has kept the nation in a ferment. He has exasperated our political contests beyond precedent. He has retarded the great work of reconstructing the Union. He has filled the late Rebels with vain hopes, and inspired them with fresh hostility to the Government. He has demoralized the public service by removing faithful officers appointed by President Lincoln, and filling their places with venal adventurers. He has obstructed the faithful execution of the laws, and has persistently sought to override and defy the will of the people. Professing the most unbounded devotion to the Constitution, he has constantly trampled upon its plainest provisions, and has persistently violated its spirit.

In our opinion this man has been tolerated long enough. He has become an incubus upon the nation. It is both absurd and criminal that the interests of thirty millions of people should continue to be jeopardized by a single individual. The Constitution points out the remedy. If that remedy ought not now to be applied, then it would be difficult to conceive of circumstances which would make it appropriate.

Anticipating the Nomination.

ALREADY the Presidential contest of 1868 has begun. To the uninitiated it may seem to be a great way off, and appear as though the real battle was not to commence until a year from now. But to any one carefully watching the signs of the times, it is palpably clear that the struggle, although without commotion, is bitter, and that ere long we will see who is likely to come out the winner. It is amusing to see the local preferences, the decisions in favor of a particular candidate, the bitter hostility to this one and the burning zeal for that one, which are marking the conduct of two-thirds of the journals of our land. And when it is remembered that as soon as the nomination is made, all the hard things must be unsaid, and all the favoritism merged into a warm support of the successful competitor, the utter absurdity of pointing out a particular candidate is apparent. There is no man living who can in the least predict who will receive the Republican or who the Democratic nomination. The lessons of all such past campaigns tell us, in language most unequivocal, that it is worse than useless to try to decide who will be first. Who would have thought that Mr. Polk would have received the nomination? or who would have settled on Pierce as the nominee in 1852? We can, therefore, deduce from experience one such sensible lesson, which will be our guide throughout the contest which is begun by some of our contemporaries already. No Republican journal has a right to prejudge the case and anticipate the action of the Convention. Each has a right to an opinion, but not to its expression in so obnoxious a manner as to furnish a weapon to the opposition, should the nominee be the gentleman to whom the writer has an antipathy. Whoever receives the Republican nomination has our support; and our advice to all our contemporaries is so to judge the case as not to have to retract what has been said and weaken the cause by over haste to enter the strife.

"I am Sir Oracle!"

MR. WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, is doubtless a pleasant, genial gentleman, but he has mistaken his calling. His lot in life was intended to be cast in pleasant places, and nature has not fitted him for the authorship of political manifestoes. Since ex-Mayor Vaux declared that the "object of Girard College was to eliminate virtue" from among the pupils, a strange mania has possessed the Democratic leaders to attempt to excel in the Johnsonian style of literature. Perspicuity has been thrown to the winds, Latinized words have been adopted in place of homely Saxon, and it seems as though the motto of Talleyrand, that "Words were intended to conceal, not convey ideas," has been adopted as the cardinal rule of the Democratic edition of Blair's "Rhetoric."

The address of that Committee, penned, we suppose, by Mr. Wallace, and dated "Clearfield, August 7," has been made public. It is a most extraordinary document, and has few rivals except the famous "fallen tower" letter of Wilkins Micawber. It is probable that it has some sense and that it is all in harmony, if we could but get the key, but then the key is not along with the puzzle. It resembles the poetry penned by Bayard Taylor's heroine, when she put on a yellow wrapper and let down her back hair, as essential preparations to the production of that style of literature. Let us look at the opening sentence:—

"The Democratic organization, devoted to the maintenance of its immortal principles; conscious of its duty to them and to the republic; proud of its years, its triumphs, and its heroism in disaster, and remembering that in the face of persecution, of official frowns, of corrupt appliances, *and of successive defeats, its numbers have steadily increased*, again presents to you its candidate for your suffrages."

If this statement be true, we had indeed better adopt the cumulative or any other system of voting, for the condition of affairs must be truly deplorable. In 1856 the Democracy was everywhere triumphant—it had a majority. Since then it has undergone "successive defeats." Yet all the while "its numbers have been steadily increasing." In other words, with a larger vote to-day than in 1856, it has lost every State but three in the Union. With more than a majority, it has been overwhelmingly beaten. If such things can be, we need a Stuart Mill and a Dudley Field in real earnest.

But this little narrative of the ordinary routine does not stand alone. In the closing paragraph we have another extraordinary piece of advice to the "unwashed":—

"We call upon you to organize in every section of the State. Act for yourselves, promptly and vigorously. *Wait for no man.* The Government you love is in danger, its great cardinal doctrines are daily attacked, and 'treason in peace may prove more deadly than treason in war.' Individual exertion is the duty of every man. Canvass your school districts. Form clubs. Teach the people. Counsel with the aged. Encourage the timid. Arouse the sluggish. *Stop talking*, and go to work. The enemy are vulnerable at every point; attack them for their misdeeds."

If the campaign should be conducted on the plan favored by Mr. Wallace, we would see one of the most interesting sights ever presented. The Democracy are to "canvass," to "counsel," and to "encourage," and yet they are advised to "stop talking." Are we to have the deaf and dumb alphabet brought into play? Is the eloquence of a Vaux, a Witte, and a Clymer to degenerate into dumb show, and hands take the place of tongues? Well, Mr. Wallace can conduct his campaign exactly as he sees fit, but we are authorized by Colonel Jordan to say that he will have talking, as well as working, and that the Republican party believes that public argument will add more to its ranks than will the secret and silent inducements on which the Democracy appears so much to rely.

Letting the sense of the address pass, let us look at the oracular statements it makes. Among about two dozen arraignments, drawn up in feeble imitation of the Declaration of Independence, we find the following:—

"Congress assumes the right to say that negroes shall vote in Pennsylvania, and denies to us the right to regulate our own rule of suffrage."

This is wilfully false. Mr. Wallace knows it is false. Congress does not hold any such views. The Senate refused to receive such a resolution when offered by Senator Sumner, and the Republican party is not only not in favor of it, but is pledged to an opposite course. Again:—

"Their gross mismanagement causes taxation to bear heavily upon the people. In 1860 one dollar and sixty cents per head were paid by the people through the customs. In 1866 fourteen dollars per head were drawn, mainly from the consumption and business of the poorer classes, through the customs and internal revenue. In 1860 each individual owed two dollar and six cents of the public debt; in 1867 each owes seventy-nine dollars and fifty cents thereof. In 1860 the expenses of the Government were sixty-two millions; in 1867 the Treasury estimates at two hundred and twenty-five millions, *independent of interest on the debt, both being periods of peace.*"

Well, we grant that the expenses to-day are much heavier than they were in 1860. It is no new thing. Does Mr. Wallace suppose that the Democracy does not know that fact without his telling them so? But whose fault is it, and what is the remedy proposed? It is the Democracy we have to thank for that increase. It was the Southern wing of the Democratic party that inaugurated the war. It was the Northern branch of that same party that maintained it by false and delusive promises of aid. The debt to-day would have been at zero had it not been for the first class; it would have been $1,000,000,000, instead of $2,400,000,000, had it not been for the second class. It is on the shoulders of the Democracy that all that burden rests. It is them we have to thank for the weight that is crushing us. And yet they ask to be once more reinstated in power! Had it not been for the Northern Democracy the war would have ended in 1863 instead of 1865. And now what is the remedy? Suppose we do place the Democracy in power; how can they lessen taxation? The debt is there. The interest must be paid, and so much *pro rata* is needed to pay it. Either the people must be taxed to meet the demand, or else the interest will not be paid. At the bottom of their hearts the Democratic leaders desire repudiation. If they dared, they would declare in favor of it to-morrow. And their argument to-day is a covert one in favor of such a step. They abuse the Republicans because of the heavy taxes. It follows that if they were in power the taxes would not be so heavy. In other words, the debt would be repudiated. The decision of Judge Sharswood declaring all our notes not legal-tenders and illegal issues, but foreshadows the same general policy. But we cannot pursue the investigation further. The only word said against Judge Williams is that he was born in New England. If that is his only fault—and if he had others, we would certainly have had them laid before us—we can safely infer that he is well fitted for the post of Supreme Judge. The address is calculated to do us much good. It is weak in its deductions, false in many of its statements, and is noted only for its owl-like style of wisdom, which recalls to mind, "I am Sir Oracle! When I ope my mouth, let no dog bark."

Select Good Men.

THE Convention of the Republican party for the county and city of Philadelphia will shortly meet to nominate local officers, and to them we would speak a few words of advice. We would impress upon them to be careful in the selection of candidates. We do not speak from over anxiety, but from a sincere belief that the very best nominations are essential to our success in the campaign. In the contest to be decided in October, the Democracy, warned by their past defeats, will put forward the very best gentlemen they can secure. They know their only chance of success is by calling for votes on personal grounds, and on that strong point they will rely. Nor have they got a certain victory. The officers to be voted for are not of national importance. It is of not the least interest to the nation whether a Democrat or a Republican acts as High Sheriff of our city. The lines, then, of party cannot be strictly drawn. There is a manifest tendency among the gentlemen of our city to support only the candidates whom they deem best qualified. The fate of John Given is a warning of how little party support can be counted upon when the indignation of the people is aroused. Should but a few votes be changed, we would lose the city. Three thousand five hundred was our minimum majority, so that a change of eighteen hundred votes would produce a different result. We would, then, most earnestly urge upon the Convention to select such candidates that, by comparison, they will stand forth and claim suffrages more earnestly and with greater effect than when left to rest on their principles. High-toned, honorable men, not pettifogging politicians, are what we need, and with them victory is as certain as the day of election arriving. We again demand of the Convention the best possible candidates.

BRITISH TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.—From English official statistics of the trade and revenue for the year 1866, it appears that the United States, notwithstanding the terrible ravages of the late civil war, is the best customer of England. A London journal says that the foreign country which has taken the greatest supply of British produce and manufactures is the United States; next France; then Brazil and Egypt; then China and Holland, and that the result of the vast increase in British trade with the United States has been to restore the values of British exports in that country to a superior position to that which they occupied before the American war. Says the return:—

"With the whole of the vast increase of more than £24,100,000 in our imports, the United States are to be credited. The imports from the United States last year were £46,852,248, an amout not only more than doubling that of 1865, and exceeding that of 1864 and 1865 put together, but surmounting also that shown in any previous year in the history of our trade with the United States, with the single exception of the year 1861. The supplies from the Southern States have risen first from $365,000 only, to upwards of £5,000,000 in 1865, and to upwards of £24,000,000 in 1866."

THE LIGHT-FINGERED GENTRY OF PARIS.—The ambition of the Gaul is boundless. Whatever another can do he will do, and, if possible, do it better. He is a renowned adopter of and improver upon the inventive genius of other nations. This ambition seems even to extend to such arts as picking pockets. If credit may be given to an account in a French review, this felonious art has been carried by the Parisian thieves to a degree of perfection that leaves the rascality of the "rest of mankind" far behind. The operation is thus described as performed in a French omnibus:—

"The thief, of course well dressed, enters the omnibus armed with a very small morsel of lead attached to a very fine thread of black silk. The extremity of this thread he holds between his forefinger and thumb, and as soon as his nearest neighbor takes out his or her portemonnaie for the purpose of paying the fare—which is paid in Paris on entering the omnibus—the thief, his eyes of course apparently fixed in contemplation on some far-off object, dexterously lauches the bit of lead into the portemonnaie just as the owner is closing it. The purse is then returned to the pocket of the unconscious owner, who never sees the thread by which he is now in the power of the thief. As soon as an opportunity occurs, or is provided by the thief himself, who tumbles apparently clumsily against his neighbor at the first stopping of the omnibus, the purse is gently drawn from its owner's pockets, and transferred to that of the rogue, who as soon as possible leaves the conveyance, with a polite salutation to his victim and the rest of the travellers."

Here is juggling that throws the dexterity of Signor Blitz & Co. into the shade. A fellow who could successfully perform a feat of such delicacy and skill would almost deserve the reward of genius. And if he was caught he would be very likely to get a reward not wholly unlike that which genius too often receives at the hands of an unappreciative community.

A BIOGRAPHY OF MAXIMILIAN.—A Paris letter reports that M. Debrauz de Saldapenna, of the *Memorial Diplomatique*, is left literary executor to Maximilian, and is about to publish a biography of his brief life. M. de Saldapenna had already begun the work before the arrangement of Miramar was concluded, and he has recently received documents which will nearly lead him to the end of the life of the Prince.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Tennessee.

The Nashville *Press* of the 10th gives the vote for Governor as far as received. In some counties the approximate majority is reported in round numbers:—

	Etheridge.	*Brownlow.*
East Tennessee	2793	24,952
Middle Tennessee	8389	27,744
West Tennessee	6812	13,572
"Loyal Militia"	...	94
Total	17,994	66,361
		17,994
Brownlow's majority		48,383

Trial of the Rev. S. M. Merrill.

The trial of this individual, whose singular conduct has received so large a share of public attention within the last few weeks, before an ecclesiastical tribunal, has just terminated at Plattsburg. The charges were preferred by Brothers O. Gregg, T. De Forris, J. J. Drawn, and B. J. Weaver. The Rev. J. E. Brown, Presiding Elder of the district, held the court, and appointed as the committee, on the case the Revs. Andrew Witherspoon, of Clintonville; James M. Egerton, of Leesville; C. S. Hager, of Troy; N. B. Wood, of Peru; and the Rev. J. M Weaver, of Plattsburg. The Rev. M. Wicker, of Champlain, was appointed Secretary. The Rev. Oren Gregg, of Mooers, and T. De Forris appeared as counsel for the Church and prosecution, and the Rev. Mr. Merrill was assisted by the Rev. J. D. White, of Essex, N. Y. To all of the charges and specifications Mr. Merrill plead guilty, except specifications 1, 3, and 6 under charge 3, which are denied; but he declared that he had not now the means to disprove them, or rebut such testimony on them as might be in the hands of the prosecution, and wished an examination on these points waived until the next Annual Conference, at which time and place he would meet them. Inasmuch as he had already admitted enough to secure his suspension, which was all the penalty this Court had power to inflict, the counsel for the prosecution consented to waive examination on those points. The committee found as their verdict that the accused had confessed all the charges except as above stated, and had offered to fit his credentials as minister, and admitted that his confession demanded his suspension from his ministerial functions and church relations. To give him opportunity of vindication from the denied specifications, the committee declared him suspended as such minister and member of the Church until the next session of the Troy Conference, to be held in Albany in April, 1868. This, doubtless, is an end of the case, except the ultimate approval of the sentence by the Conference.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Coroner's Inquest in Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., August 13.—The Coroner's jury in the case of Elizabeth Nuthoven, the young woman who died in this city on Saturday night under suspicious circumstances, have returned a verdict that her death was produced by Dr. William H. White, of this city. Dr. White was arraigned to-day before the Police Court, and pleaded not guilty. He was ordered to give $8000 bail, and, failing to procure it, was lodged in jail to await his examination on Thursday.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' REFRIGERATORS—Cheap and good; warranted cold, and free from sweat, or no sale.
Also, HARRIS' UNCLE SAM HOT-AIR RANGE, which is so admirably constructed that the cooking of a family, instead of being a labor, is really a pleasant exercise.
Also, the NEW MAGLIOCCO HEATER, which is cheap, powerful in giving heat, and saving in coal.
B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3m4p No. 149 North NINTH Street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.
For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4p tf

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next.
All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
6 26 5w

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT, WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE, Twentieth Ward. [7 23 1m
Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHEVALIER'S Life for the Hair positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life, strength, and growth to the weakest hair, stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair dressing. Soldby all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers, and dealers in fancy goods. The trade supplied by the wholesale druggists.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
6 19 w8m New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5 1my

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

STEINWAY & SONS' TRIUMPH.—THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
STEINWAY & SONS
beg to announce *most positively* that they have been awarded
THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL
FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,
this medal being *distinctly classified first in order of merit, and placed at the head of the list of all Exhibitors, by the*
SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.
This final verdict of *the only tribunal* determining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, places
THE STEINWAY PIANOS
At the head and above all others, in all styles exhibited.
In addition to the above, the great "Societe des Beaux Arts," of Paris (the French National Society of Fine Arts, and the acknowledged highest musical authority in Europe), has, after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to
STEINWAY & SONS
"THEIR GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL
"for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos."
Warerooms, [3 2 4p
BLASIUS BROS., NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR.

RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!

LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER AND DRESSING.

The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.

NO MORE BALDNESS OR GREY HAIR.

It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at
DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET, ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [3 6 tmw4p

RHEUMATISM

NO CURE NO PAY.
NO CURE NO PAY.

SUFFERERS, BEWARE OF QUACK NOSTRUMS.

There are no diseases treated with less success than RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT.
The newly afflicted fly for sympathy to the many quack nostrums, which only produce worse effect, while sufferers for years repel the thought of ever being cured, and the cry of having unsuccessfully tried everything is everywhere heard. Yet a permanent cure has been discovered, after the study and practice of a life-time, by
DR. J. P. FITLER,
One of Philadelphia's oldest regular Physicians, who has made these diseases a specialty.
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY
Contains no Mercury, Colchicum, Iodides, Minerals, or Metals, or anything injurious.
All advice free of charge. Prepared at
No. 29 South FOURTH St.
Advice gratis, sent by mail. [6 29 mwa tf4p

H. STEEL & SON WILL OPEN THIS morning one bale good quality
4-4 WHITE FLANNEL AT 37½c.
1 CASE SOFT FINISH, 4-4 BLD. MUSLIN, 18c.
1 case fine, heavy bleached Muslins, 15c.
Good qualities bleached Muslins, 12½ and 14c.
Good quality, fast color Calicoes, 12½c.
Good quality, fast color Calicoes, 14c.
Good quality, fast color Calicoes, 15c.
Good quality, fast color Calicoes, 16c.
5-4 and 6-4 Pillow-case Muslin, 22 to 50c.
9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 Sheeting Muslins,
Black Corded Poplin Alpacas, 50c.
Black Alpacas and Mohairs, 31c, to $1·50.
6-4 Black Poplin Alpacas and Queen's Cloths.
Double width all-wool Delaines, choice colors.
BLACK SILKS,
With and without lustre, at low prices.
Plain Silks, choice colors, at low prices.
A large assortment of Silks, of every variety, at the very lowest prices.
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS
To be closed out before September 1, if
LOW PRICES WILL DO IT.
it NOS. 713 AND 715 N. TENTH ST.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.
FOR THE SALE OF THEIR
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
A full supply of the BONDS on hand for immediate delivery.
All kinds of Governments taken in exchange at the highest market rates. 8 7 1m4p

AGENCY FOR SALE OF Union Pacific Railroad Bonds,
FIRST MORTGAGE,
Six Per Cent. Interest Payable in Gold,
FOR SALE AT (90) NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
Government securities taken at the full market price in exchange for them.
Full particulars and pamphlets on application to
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
7 31m 4p No. 40 South THIRD Street.

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,
FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,
Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 16 3m4p

EXCURSIONS.

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 1my*

FOR CAPE MAY ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.—The new and swift steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON, Captain L. Davis, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.; and returning leaves Cape May on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 7 30 A. M.
Fare.....$2·50, including carriage hire.
Servants, $1·75, " "
Children, $1·25, " "
Excursion tickets on Saturday, good to return on Monday, $4, including carriage hire.
G. H. HUDDELL.
N. B.—Mann's Express Company have arranged to attend to baggage, will check baggage through to hotels, cottages, etc.; also sell Tickets at their Office, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street. 5 13 6t

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents.
On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 12·45 P. M.
Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 6 15 6t

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, Del.—The steamer ELIZA BANCOX will leave DOCK Street Wharf daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Fare for the round trip.....50 cents
Single ticket.....30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook.....20 cents
For further particulars, apply on board.
7 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.
FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [5 25 2m

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REfreshing breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m4p*

A NEW MATERIAL.

HOT-CAST PORCELAIN

AN ENTIRELY NEW ARTICLE OF MANUFACTURE.

AN AMERICAN INVENTION.

PATENTED BOTH IN THIS COUNTRY AND IN EUROPE.

It contains all the constituent ingredients of Porcelain, but, unlike ordinary porcelain, is worked like glass, and is capable of being formed into any shape into which glass can be blown, pressed, moulded, or drawn. In strength and durability it surpasses the strongest marbles; in hardness it equals quartz, of which it is largely composed; in its applications it ranges from the finest bugle for ladies' dress trimmings to the colossal church column; from the thinnest egg-shell China cup to the heavy slab of the sideboard on which it is placed. It takes the most brilliant and enduring polish, and will not stain, as it will not absorb any liquid whatever. Can be made in any color. Capable of being decorated in gold and colors. Resists the attacks of heat, cold, acids, and other destructive agencies as fully as Glass or Porcelain. Applicable to all purposes for which Porcelain and Glass are generally used, and to many purposes for which marble is used. Materials not expensive—cost of working small—demand unlimited.

IT IS ADAPTED FOR PURPOSES ALMOST INNUMERABLE.

HOUSEHOLD USE.
Elegant and durable cups, saucers, mugs, pitchers, plates and dishes for the table—as beautiful as French China—as strong as Stoneware; vases of every size, for use or ornament; bottles, large or small, plain or figured, for medicinal, toilet, or other uses; milk-white or tinted chimneys, globes and shades for the gas-lights or oil lamps; knobs, escutcheons and plates for the doors; slabs for table and bureau tops; strong and tasteful flower-pots and flower-baskets.

WINDOW PANES
to admit the light, but exclude the glare—cheaper, better, and susceptible of more elegant decoration than ground glass. Dust will not gather on it, as both sides are polished.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATES
of superior finish and strength; time not craxing the surface, or affecting the color.

TILES FOR THE FLOOR
more durable, and more beautiful than the encaustic tiles hitherto in use—and so cheap as to be within everybody's reach.

ARCHITECTURAL
Inside Work—wash-boards and wainscoting, mantels, wash-stands, bath-room fittings, brackets, columns, mouldings, and everything usually made of marble or plaster. *Outside Work*—columns, dressings and ashlar for fronts of buildings, from pavement to cornice; balustrades, steps, sills, door-frames; and, in fact, almost everything that can be made in marble, stone, or iron. Absolutely weather-proof. Absorbs no liquid, acid, soot, or other impurity.

TOMBSTONES
Stainless, and indestructible by time.

HOT-CAST PORCELAIN
differs from Porcelain heretofore in use, being made from materials in a state of fusion (as glass is made), instead of being moulded cold, baked and subsequently enamelled. It is made with great rapidity, and is, upon being annealed, immediately fit for the market. The cost of the materials is not more than of flint glass. The cost and manner of working are the same.

THE AMERICAN HOT-CAST PORCELAIN COMPANY
Has been organized under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with a Capital Stock of 10,000 shares at $100 per share, to manufacture Hot Cast Porcelain on a scale commensurate with its extensive applications.
1000 shares of the Capital Stock of the Company are offered to the public at the par value of $100 per share.
The temporary works of the Company are in operation at Nos. 3045 and 3047 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia, and the public are invited to call and examine for themselves. Every facility will be afforded to all who may desire to satisfy themselves as to the nature and capabilities of the material.
Subscriptions to the Stock will be received at the works, and also at the office of the President, No. 233 DOCK Street, above Walnut, Philadelphia.
Examination will satisfy all judicious business men that the Capital Stock of the Company will be not only a very profitable, but a perfectly safe investment.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Charles M. Prevost,	John P. Levy,
John S. Morton,	Joseph Parrish, M. D.,
John McArthur, Jr.,	Samuel F. Fisher,
William L. Schaffer,	James G. Hardie,
Samuel W. Catlett,	William Struthers,
William M. Wright,	David L. Dodge.

CHARLES M. PREVOST, President.
EDWARD J. ALTEMUS, Secretary and Treasurer.
WALDRON J. CHEYNEY, Superintendent.
EMIL F. DIETERICHS, Assistant Superintendent.
GEORGE HARDING, Solicitor. 8 1 4t4p

Orders, and other communications by mail, addressed to THE AMERICAN HOT-CAST PORCELAIN COMPANY, Nos. 3045 and 3047 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa., will be promptly answered.

A BOILER THAT WILL NOT EXPLODE.
A Company is about to be organized to manufacture WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR.
This Boiler has been demonstrated by actual use to be superior to any other for safety and economy. It has been in daily operation for two months at Henderson's Mill, Coates street, west of Twenty-first, where practical engineers and machinists are invited to examine it. A Model can be seen at the office of
SAMUEL WORK,
N. E. corner THIRD and DOCK Streets,
where subscriptions are received for stock. 1 1*

LATOUR OIL.
500 BASKETS LATOUR OLIVE OIL to arrive per brig Roselyn, and for sale by
8 13 1* F. LAVERGNE, Agent,
No. 102 Walnut Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF HENRY & FISHER'S SPICE MILLS—LOSS $17,000.—Shortly after 9 o'clock last evening a citizen discovered that a conflagration was fast destroying all the contents of Henry & Fisher's spice mills, located on the east side of Ninth street, above Girard avenue. The building being closed, windows and doors barred, the fire was not seen until it had made great headway, destroying everything burnable within the building. The alarm was immediately given, the firemen arrived promptly to the call, but the flames ruled supreme, and soon nothing was left of the structure but the blackened and smoking walls.

The building is a three story brick, owned by J. M. Thomas. Several years ago it was partially burned, while used as a sash factory, and was rebuilt in a very slight manner. Mr. Thomas owned, aside from the building, the fixed machinery, *i. e.*, boilers, engine, shafts, etc. His total loss is something over $3000, upon which there is no insurance. The mill was occupied by Messrs. Henry & Fisher, manufacturers of spices, who carried on coffee roasting in an extensive manner, and dealt generally in teas, starch, farina, etc. Their loss on stock and machinery will amount to $14 000, upon which there is an insurance of $4000—$2000 in the Ætna of Hartford, Conn., and $2000 in the Kensington of this city.

A portion of the basement was used as a stable, from which, during the conflagration, eight horses were rescued with difficulty. Messrs. Henry & Fisher's coal sheds, adjoining the building, were damaged by fire. The rear portions of a row of six houses fronting on Darien street, and running back to the building burned, were damaged by fire and water, and the inmates suffered considerably by the hasty removal of furniture. The total loss, by the fire will exceed $17,000.

THE NEW JERSEY REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The action of the State Executive Committee, in postponing the Suffrage Convention recently held in New Jersey, has caused considerable dissatisfaction among the Republicans of that State. The members of that Committee tendered their resignations to that Convention, which were accepted, and the Chairman, Courtlandt Parker, Esq., of Newark, was authorized to make new appointments. After consultation with leading members of the party in all sections of the State, Mr. Parker has appointed the following-named gentlemen members of the State Executive Committee:—Benjamin G. Clark, of Hudson; Frederick Kingman of Mercer, First District—Franklin F. Westcott, of Cumberland, Second District—Jonathan M. Roberts, of Burlington, Third District—Amos Clark, Jr., of Union, Fourth District—Joseph Coult, of Sussex, Fifth District—John Y. Foster, of Essex.

SENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—Last evening Officer Reeder arrested, in the neighborhood of Seventh and Bedford streets, two little girls, named Annie Carr and Letitia Morrow, both fourteen years of age. The former's father is dead; her mother resides at the corner of Twelfth and Carpenter streets. The latter's parents are both living, and reside in Shippen street, between Juniper and Broad. The girls are very pretty. The parents, it seems, cannot control them. They will run in the streets. On Monday night they slept in the house of a woman at Seventh and Bedford streets. Annie pawned her shoes for twenty-five cents, and Letitia her skirt for the same amount, and both then got drunk. Annie can read and write, but Letitia cannot do either. They were sent to the House of Refuge by Alderman Hurley.

THE MCMULLIN CASE.—We have received the following from a correspondent, relative to this case, which occupies so much of the public attention at the present time:—

"MESSRS. EDITORS TELEGRAPH:—It is a common impression that when a Grand Jury ignores a bill the charge falls to the ground. This opinion has led many of our citizens to regret that Alderman McMullin should escape all punishment for his misdemeanors. But this idea is totally erroneous. *The District Attorney can, and frequently does, send in another bill to the Grand Jury*, and it is often found a true bill when the former one has been ignored. It is clearly the duty of the District Attorney in this case to send in another bill, in order that justice may have her due."

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—William Kline was arrested this morning at 5:30 o'clock, in Sowers court, on suspicion of committing a larceny under the following circumstances. During the fire last night, at Henry & Fisher's spice mills, it is said that Kline went up into the third story of Mr. Dufarr's residence, No. 1210 Darien street. From that room soon after, it is alleged, a pocket-book containing a small amount of money was missing, and that Kline was the only individual seen in its vicinity. The evidence against Kline was not substantial enough to warrant his immediate committal, and Alderman Fitch held him in $700 bail to answer at a further hearing.

AN ALLEGED HORSE-THIEF, named Peter Burns, was arrested yesterday, at Twenty-fifth and Pine streets. It is alleged that he stole a horse, the property of Mr. Frederick Coyle, from the latter's stable, at Twenty-sixth and Pine, some three or four evenings since. The horse was recovered, and Burns found concealed where he was taken into custody. Alderman Patchell held him in $1000 bail to answer at Court.

AN EXCITING CHASE from Seventeenth and Pine to Sixteenth and Walnut resulted in the capture of William Johnson, a black man, who had entered a yard in the former neighborhood and stolen some female wearing apparel, which he tenaciously held on to until his capture. Alderman Swift committed him for trial.

SCALDED.—About 9 o'clock last evening, while boiling bones, Frederick Wagoner, aged thirty-five years, fell into the kettle of hot water, and was dreadfully scalded. He was taken to his residence at Ninth and Harrison streets.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—George Williams was taken in custody, at Broad and Market streets, for persisting in driving along his "rig" in a reckless manner. Alderman Jones held him $600 bail to answer.

LINEN DUSTERS.—*Dust-proof, fitting neatly at the neck. No one can travel comfortably without one—selling at reduced prices to close out stock.*
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
☞ *All kinds of Summer Clothing, Men's, Youths', and Boys', closing out at very low prices.*

THE POISONS OF THE DAY.—The late temperance investigations in Massachusetts have thrown a flood of light on the horrible abuses practised in the liquor trade, and have at the same time demonstrated the absolute necessity for unadulterated diffusive stimulants for medicinal purposes. Clergymen of the highest standing, men of the highest rank in science, and philanthropists, who are above the reach of prejudice, have testified not only to the pernicious effects of the adulterated liquors of commerce, but also to the efficacy of uncontaminated alcoholic tonics as remedial and restorative agents.

First on the list of this class of preparations, best known, and most extensively used of all the stomachics of the day, stands HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This specific is the only representative of that absolutely pure article which eminent divines, chemists, physicians, and social economists in New England have just declared not to be a proper subject for prohibitory legislation. The faculty proclaims by the mouths of its professors that a stimulant of this character is a medical necessity. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS satisfies all the requirements of science. Its alcoholic principle is free from the irritating constituents which analysis detects in even the best imported liquors, and the vegetable extracts with which it is medicated are among the best antidotes and restoratives that botanical science, in its world-wide research, has yet discovered. It is an indubitable fact that some constitutions and habits of body demand stimulation, and for all such a stimulant which combines anti-bilious and slightly apelient properties with its tonic virtues is manifestly desirable.

LACE CURTAINS, from one dollar upwards. The cheapest assortment of curtains, from auction, ever shown at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut st.

WE would advise our patriotic and Union-loving citizens to take advantage of the short time now remaining before the great distribution which takes place next month, to purchase one or more shares of stock at one dollar per share, in the Riverside Institute (located at Beverly, New Jersey), and established for the gratuitous education of soldiers' and sailors' orphans. The small sum required (*i. e.*, one dollar) places this duty within the reach of all, and enables them to build one of the noblest monuments that can be erected to the memory of our deceased soldiers and sailors, while at the same time every one who contributes towards the grand work not only receives for a certainty more than the value of his money, but stands his chance with the other stockholders of being awarded some of the most valuable of the presents offered. The fine steel plate engravings given without extra cost with each share of stock purchased, are on exhibition at the principal office, No. 1235 Chesnut street, and are all well worthy of a visit by all lovers of the fine arts, and upon such visit they will certainly agree with us when we state that they are equal in every respect, both in style and finish, to those of this and other cities at 50 per cent. more than is charged by the Washington Library Company. Besides the picture you may select at the time of purchase, *every share* of stock held *will secure one present* when the great distribution of presents take place, in September or sooner, if the necessary number of shares are sold.

"CANST thou not minister to a mind diseased,
And, with some sweet, oblivious antidote,
Cleanse the foul bosom of the perilous stuff
That weighs upon the heart?"

Certainly! Plantation Bitters will do it when nothing else will. Melancholy, Depression, Hypochondria, Insanity, all spring, more or less, from a diseased stomach, and this Plantation Bitters is a sure cure for. There is no mistake about it; Dyspepsia, Headache, Dullness, Ague, and Low Spirits must yield to the health-giving and genial influence of the Plantation Bitters. If you are in doubt, make one trial, and be convinced. Thus say those who know.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

ASK ANY PROFESSOR or graduate of any regular College of Pharmacy, ask any regular Doctor, ask the Physicians of even Homœopathic persuasion, ask any Druggist in our land, and they will all or any of them tell you that in some way they use *Buchu* as a curative agent for all diseases of the kidneys and urinating organs. Many of them will tell you that Helmbold's Fluid Extract is the best extract; while there are plenty of physicians who will acknowledge that they freely prescribe it for diseases as above mentioned. All these reasons, added to the fact that for nearly a quarter of a century has this remedy been on trial, "and *not* found wanting," has succeeded in placing it at the "*head of the column*" of all proprietary medicines. Doctor H. T. Helmbold, besides being the most liberal advertiser in the world, has, at No. 594 Broadway, New York City, the best regulated, the largest and handsomest Drug Store in existence, and where our friends can be assured a kindly welcome from not only the excellent Doctor, but his gentlemanly employes.—*St. Joseph Union.*

THE EX-SECRETARY OF WAR TO COME NORTH.—Mr. Stanton leaves Washington today for the purpose of making some investigation as to the truth of certain rumors that have gain credence in the different departments at Washington, in reference to the value and cheapness of the Ready-made Clothing sold at Chas. Stokes & Co.'s establishment, under the Continental.

DROPSY AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS are certainly cured by Dr. Jayne's Alterative. It stimulates the absorbents into healthy action, whereby all watery or calcareous depositions are gradually but surely carried off; it also increases the power of digestion and imparts renewed vigor to the whole system, thus removing all danger of a relapse. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The particular attention of the trade is called to the large and attractive sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold by catalogue, for cash, tomorrow (Thursday) morning, August 15, commencing at 10 o'clock, by McClelland & Co., successors to Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, No. 506 Market street.

SECOND STREET ABOVE GREEN.—Reimer's Photograph Gallery is the place where you can obtain a beautiful Photo Miniature for only $1 00. Six cards, or one large picture, $1 00. Twelve Ferrotypes, 50 cents.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The best table Chocolate for families, hotels, and restaurants is manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works. Office and Store No. 1210 Market street. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. S. LASH & Co.

SOMETHING NEW.—Morse, No. 904 Arch street, has fresh daily, at his counters, a new Swiss Bun, only 30 cents per pound. Try it.

MATTRESSES made over, renovated, and made up equal to new, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

USE DEXTER'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
☞ *Grey Hairs Annihilated.*
☞ *Grey Hairs Annihilated.*
☞ *Grey Hairs Annihilated.*
McINTIRE & BROTHER, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

THE TRAVELING SUITS—
The White Duck Coats,
The Colored Duck Suits,
The Alpaca Coats,
The Drap d'Ete Sacks,
The Short Duck Sacks,
The Linen Dust Coats,
The Light Cassimere Suits
The Skeleton Sacks,
Are all popular at this time, because they are just the thing for this hot weather. Our styles are as elegant as in any custom establishment. Our prices are so low, people buy with great satisfaction.
WANAMAKER & BROWN, THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 7 S. SIXTH Street. 4 11 6m8p

JOHNSTON & SELDEN Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy, No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—PAUL E. GIRARD, FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER, No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street PHILADELPHIA 22 5p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut 8 5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p

MARRIED.

BRESSE—SIDEBOTHAM.—On August 12, in the Swedenborgian Church, Cherry street, above Twentieth, by the Rev. T. F. Rodman, E. MARSHALL BRESSE, of the U. S. N., to Miss BELL S., daughter of Thomas Sidebotham, Esq., of Frankford. No cards.

SHOWER—STOTSENBURG.—On the 8th instant, by the Rev. George A. Durborow, Mr. EDWARD SHOWER to Miss ANNIE STOTSENBURG, all of this city.

DIED.

ELKINS.—On Monday, the 12th instant, SUSANNA, widow of the late George W. Elkins, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, William L. Elkins, No. 1247 N. Twelfth street, on Thursday, the 15th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HARRIS.—On the 12th instant, CAROLINE A. DELACROIX, wife of Wesley Harris, and youngest daughter of C. J. Delacroix.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, No. 134 N. Seventeenth street, on Thursday, the 15th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HUGHES.—On the 12th instant, JOHN HUGHES, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 520 Jane street, on Friday morning at 8 o'clock.

KIRBY.—Suddenly, on the 10th instant, ANNIE, wife of Jos. M. Kirby, and daughter of Eli Krupp.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1903 Thompson street, on Thursday, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

MCRAE.—On the 12th instant, SARAH MCRAE, wife of John McRae, in the 43d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 818 Gaskill street, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

SITER.—This morning, at the residence of her son, Charles M. Siter, No. 20 Woodland Terrace, MARIA, widow of the late John Siter.

WALTON.—On the 12th instant, EDWIN WALTON, Sr., machinist, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1318 N. Seventh street, on Friday afternoon, the 16th instant, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Philanthropic Cemetery.

RAILROAD CONDUCTORS' POCKET Punch Plyers, and several new styles of Shoe Punch Plyers, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

BUDDING KNIVES, GRAFTING TOOLS, Pruning Knives and Shears, and a variety of Garden Tools, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

SOLDERING IRONS AND SOLDER FOR Housekeepers who are canning Fruit, and who desire to repair their own tin ware, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE AMERICAN Life Insurance Company, OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE [4 18 5p S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN, No. 420 PEAR Street, 11 7 5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock

600 ARCH STREET. 600
GRIFFITH & PAGE.
BEST CROQUET GAMES.
PATENT WATER COOLERS.
WIRE DISH COVERS.
4 10 EXCELSIOR REFRIGERATORS.

PATENT WIRE WORK FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC. COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC. Manufactured by M. WALKER & SONS, No. 11 N. SIXTH Street. 1 27 6m

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at JONES & CO.'S OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE, Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets, Below Lombard. N. B.—DIAMONDS WATCHES, JEWELRY GUNS, ETC., FOR SALE AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6 25 3m

ONE PRICE CLOTHING
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET St.
7 16 1m ABOVE SIXTH.

SALE OF RAILROAD PROPERTY AND FRANCHISES.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, we will expose to sale at Public Auction,

AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,

In the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania on the

15TH DAY OF OCTOBER,

A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, all and singular the RAILROADS AND RAILWAYS, LANDS, TRACKS, LINES, RAILS, CROSSTIES, CHAIRS, SPIKES, FROGS, SWITCHES, and other IRON, BRIDGEWAYS and RIGHTS OF WAY, MATERIALS, HOUSES, BUILDINGS, SHOPS, PIERS, WHARVES, ERECTIONS, FENCES, WALLS, FIXTURES, DEPOTS, RIGHTS AND INTERESTS, and all and every other property and estate, real, personal, and mixed, of, belonging or appertaining to the RENO OIL CREEK AND TITUSVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY, and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges of, or belonging to the said Company, together with all and singular the Locomotives and other Engines, Tenders, Cars, Machinery, Tools, Materials, and Implements, as well as materials for constructing, repairing, replanting, using and operating said Railroad and Railway. All of which said property is situate in Venango County, in the State of Pennsylvania, and being the same property, rights, privileges, and franchises which said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 23d day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Venango County aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 515, etc., on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to the undersigned John S. Sauzade, in trust, to secure certain bonds therein mentioned.

And which the said Company by indenture of mortgage, dated April 3, 1866, and duly recorded in the office of said Recorder of Deeds of Venango County, aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 474, etc., on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to Morris K. Jessup, and the undersigned William J Barr, in trust to secure certain debts therein mentioned. This sale will be made under, and in pursuance of a decree entered by the said Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, on the 3d day of July, A. D. 1867, in a cause pending in equity in said court, upon a bill filed by the said John S. Sauzade, Trustee, against the said Company, and the said Morris K. Jessup and William J. Barr, defendants, praying, inter alia, for a decree of sale of the said mortgaged premises. The terms and conditions of sale will be as follows:—

First. The mortgaged premises will be sold in one parcel, and will be struck off to the highest and best bidder for cash.

Second. Five per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned at the time of the sale by the purchaser, and he must also sign the terms and conditions of sale, otherwise, the said premises will be immediately resold.

Third. The balance of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned, at the Banking House of Drexel & Co., No. 34 S. Third street, Philadelphia, within thirty days from and after the day of sale.

WILLIAM J BARR, Trustee
JOHN S. SAUZADE, Trustee.
PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1867.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. 7 9tuf3m

GET THE BEST.—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDing's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles, in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher, No. 336 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

THIRD EDITION

Violation of the Civil Rights Bill.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—Information has reached here to the effect that Judge Thomas, of the Ninth Judicial District of the State of Virginia, was taken yesterday to Richmond to answer an indictment charging a violation of the Civil Rights bill, in refusing to admit negro testimony in a case tried before him in Alexandria in 1866.

It is further stated that Hon. John A. Pendleton, of Culpeper, will also be arrested to answer an indictment for registering contrary to the Federal statute.

From Canada.

OSWEGO, August 14.—The Canadian propeller Magnet collided with the American steamer Bay State, in the St. Lawrence river, near Kingston, last night. The Magnet sank in sixty feet of water, the crew and passengers being taken to Kingston by the Bay State. The latter was slightly damaged.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 14.—Cotton quiet at 28½c. Flour active, and 15@25c. higher; sales of 11,000 bbls.; State, $7@11 75; Ohio, $9 50@12 75; Western, $7@12 75; Southern, $11 75@14 50. California Flour, $12 50@14 50. Wheat quiet; sales of 10,000 bushels; amber State, $2 23@2 30. Corn active, and 1@2c. higher; sales of 79,000 bushels mixed Western, $1 20@1 12½. Oats firm. Rye firm; Western, $1 45. Beef quiet. Pork steady. New Mess, $23 25@23 50. Lard quiet; bbls., 12¾@13c. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, August 14.—Stocks very dull; Chicago and Rock Island, 102¾; Reading, 106½; Canton Company, 49¾; Erie, 76¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 123; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 105¾; Michigan Central, 109; Michigan Southern, 81¾; New York Central, 105½; Illinois Central, 115½; Cumberland preferred, 36; Virginia 6s, 50; Missouri 6s, 103½; Hudson River, 123½; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 107¾; do. of 1864, 110¾; do. of 1865, 110¾; new issue, 108¾; Ten-forties, 102¾; Seven-thirties, first issue, 107¾; do. all others, 107¼. Money, 4@5 per cent. Gold, 140¾.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—Christian Kneass, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney.—Mary J. Dougherty was charged with keeping a disorderly house. The house is No. 814 Maple street. Mr. J. W. Springsted testified that he lived next door to this house, No. 816, and had been troubled and disturbed for a long time past by the continual nightly brawls carried on by the defendant and her daughter, and the loose characters, male and female, that frequent her house. Cries, shouts, songs, quarrels, oaths, and sometimes blows aroused himself and his family at all hours of the night, and break the quiet and peace of the Sabbath day. In fact, the character of the house was such as to cause serious disturbance to his family, to endanger the morals of his family, and, by the bad example set, to render it difficult to raise his family in a virtuous way.

Other witnesses, Mr. and Mrs. Connor, Mrs. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Erskine, Mrs. Bunting, and many more residents in the neighborhood, testified to the same state of facts, all saying emphatically that the house as kept by the defendant was a nuisance to them and their families. Also, Policeman Ottinger testified that he was one night called into this house to quell a disturbance.

The defense offered evidence of the good character of the defendant and her house, and attacked the credibility of one of the Commonwealth's witnesses.

Verdict, guilty, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court.

William Harrington pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon Mr. Pollock. Mr. Pollock testified that one day last month he heard a disturbance in the back room of a lager-beer saloon at Sixteenth and Filbert streets, and, going into the room, asked what was the matter. Some one replied that it was not his business to know, and the defendant and a man named Smith attacked and beat him severely. When questioned as to the matter, Harrington said he struck Mr. Pollock because Smith did.

The attention of the Court was called to the case of George Smith, a colored boy, committed to prison upon the charge of entering a house with intent to steal. He was committed by Alderman James Allen, on the 3d of June, and no return was made to the District Attorney. By this neglect the man, whether innocent or guilty, has been for two months confined in prison, not a word of his case being known to the Court or District Attorney. He said to the Alderman that, by this neglect of his, had not the matter come to the knowledge of the Court, the prisoner might have remained in prison until death had released him. That such a thing should be found amongst us is a disgrace to our institutions. Were this an isolated case, it would not be so serious. But this was one of thirty cases in which men were sent to prison, and up to this day no returns have been made. It was hoped that this would not be repeated on the part of the Alderman. The prosecutor not appearing, the prisoner was discharged.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Henry Miller, charged with violating the Sunday Liquor law in keeping his drinking saloon open on Sunday, was called. Mr. Kneass, for defendant, demurred to the indictment upon the ground that it only charged that the house was open, and did not allege for what purpose, whether for the sale of liquor or not; but the indictment being drawn in the language of the act of March, 1867, which makes it unlawful to keep a licensed drinking-house open after 12 o'clock at night or before sunrise in the morning, and commands that such place shall be kept shut on Sunday, the day, the demurrer was overruled, and the case went to trial.

Officer Dolter testified that on Sunday, July 28, he saw men go into the defendant's drinking saloon, at Girard avenue and Howard street, and saw them drink beer there. He couldn't say whether the saloon was kept under a license issued last May or not, or whether the men whom he saw go there were members of the defendant's family or not.

Officer Irvin testified that on Sunday, July 7, he saw men in the defendant's house with liquor before them, and saw the defendant in the act of handing liquor to a man.

Mr. McBride, chief clerk in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, testified that he issued license to the defendant last May. On trial.

ANOTHER FRAUDDLENT BOND CASE.—James Thompson appeared before Commissioner Hibbler at noon to-day, to answer the charge of executing and signing a false and fraudulent bond for the removal of spirits from a bonded warehouse for rectification.

John Aydeloppe was sworn—I am clerk in the office of the Collector of the Third District; Edwin Brock was a clerk in that office; bonds were entered before him for redistillation and rectification of spirits; (Mr. Valentine, Assistant District Attorney, put in evidence a bond for $150,000, signed by James Thompson, for the withdrawal of spirits from the bonded warehouse of James Weed, situated in this city, for rectification, the withdrawal to commence on the 25th of March;) Mr. Aydeloppe knew nothing of the bond.

Norris H. Harman sworn—I live at No. 1511 Swayne street; business a distiller; I have seen defendant; I have rectified liquor at No. 1516 South street; I had the place in December last for S. W. Heal; I rectified liquor there for defendant some time in the month of March; I rectified one hundred and seventy barrels of liquor; I was employed by Heal to work for Thompson; I do not know where the liquor came from, I was engaged from a week to ten days in rectifying; the defendant told me to deliver the liquor on an order when it came, and to work steady on it until I got through; I think the order was to be signed by William Ray; I delivered all, with the exception of one lot of fifty barrels; I looked to Thompson for my orders; I know nothing of the proprietorship of this liquor, more than what I was told; Mr. Thompson never paid me; I received my salary for the first week from Mr. Heal; since that time I have received no pay; I did not know who to look to for it.

Mr. Charles Wood, Revenue Inspector, sworn—I have seen the bond for $150,000, signed by James Thompson; I have made diligent search for the other parties to the bond, and cannot find them; there are memoranda upon the bond purporting that it was recorded in the books of the Recorder of Deeds, when no such fact exists; Thompson told me, when I told him that the bond was fraudulent, that he knew nothing about it.

Commissioner Hibbler bound the defendant over in the sum of $20,000 bail to appear at Court to answer.

DROWNED.—Elias Hess, a fireman on board the propeller Fannie Cadwalader, lying at the first wharf above Arch street, fell overboard at ten o'clock this morning, and was drowned. A professional diver attached a hook to the clothes of the deceased, and he was hauled on board the boat. Hess resided in Baltimore, and was a single man, aged about thirty-five. The Coroner held an inquest and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered by the jury.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given. 7 17 wf3m5

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC (NOT A WHISKY PREPARATION) HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS WILL CURE DEBILITY! DEBILITY! Resulting from any Cause Whatever IN THE PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM INDUCED BY SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, OR FEVERS, DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE. SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE ADULT OR YOUTH,
Will find this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for its almost miraculous effects.

IN DYSPEPSIA,
And Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs
ARE CURED BY HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters has performed more Cures, gives better Satisfaction, has more Testimony, has more Respectable People to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and WILL PAY $1000
To any one who will produce a certificate publishe by us that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

IF Observe the following Symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits

L REMEMBER
That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO.

Hon. George W. Woodward, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:—
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.
I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good Tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly, GEORGE W. WOODWARD.
Principal Office, 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

A [From the Rev. E. D. Fendell, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.]
I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from general debility, or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.
Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

[From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.]
From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.

[From Rev. William Smith, formerly Paster of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.]
Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, especially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.
Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH.
966 Hutchinson street, Philadelphia.

N [From A. M. Spangler, Editor of the Culturist, No. 2 North Sixth Street.]
PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1865.
Some eighteen months since, I was a severe sufferer from dyspepsia. I was not only unable to take plain food without suffering great distress, but had become so debilitated as to be almost unfitted for active business of any kind.
After trying a variety of so-called remedies, all of which proved worthless, I was induced, at the suggestion of a medical friend, to give Hoofland's German Bitters a trial. I accordingly purchased six bottles, which were taken in accordance with your directions.
The result was a complete removal of all distressing symptoms after eating or drinking, and a full restoration of strength, so that I now eat all ordinary kinds of food with impunity, and am able to attend to all the active duties of a large and arduous business as well as at any period of my life: the good effects of the Bitters were manifested before I had taken the first bottle.
I have also used it in my family with the happiest results, and take great pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others who have been benefited by it. I find great benefit from the use of a bottle in the spring and fall. They not only create a vigorous appetite, but give a healthy tone to the stomach by strengthening its digestive powers.
If the above testimony will be the means of inducing any who suffer from Dyspepsia to give your Bitters a trial (when in, I feel confident, will give them relief) it is at your service.
Yours truly, A. M. SPANGLER.

Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Katztown, Berks county, Pa., was cured of Dyspepsia of twenty years' standing.

Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia;
Rev. Thomas Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church;
Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester, Pa.;
These gentlemen express, in the strongest terms their favorable opinion of this Bitters.

D BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.
Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.
Principal Office and Manufactory,
No. 631 ARCH Street
PHILADELPHIA PA.
For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. 7 17 wf3m5

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, August 14.

Frauds in the Paymaster's Bureau.

Paymaster-General Brice has issued a circular, stating that information has been received of recent extensive forgeries of soldiers' discharge papers, and it is rumored that large payments have been made by the officers of the Pay Department on such fraudulent vouchers. This latter statement is not credited by the Paymaster-General, because the office has received no official information of such payments. Paymasters are notified in the circular that they are liable on their official bonds for the amount of all payments made by them on spurious vouchers.

At the War Office.

General Grant has been busily engaged at the War Department to-day, and

THE LATEST HUMOR.

MRS. BROWN'S VISIT

TO THE

PARIS EXHIBITION.

WHAT THE OLD LADY SAW AND DID THERE.

BY ARTHUR SKETCHLEY,

AUTHOR OF "THE BROWN PAPERS."

PART II.

(Continued from yesterday's issue.)

I says to Mrs. Archbutt, "Do come on into this caffee," as it's lucky as I know'd the French for brandy; and the little as we took brought us round, tho' Mrs. Wells kep' a-sayin' as it would be 'er death, as bein' out in the wet was always fatal to 'er. I says, "You ain't neither sugar nor salt, as a drop of rain should melt you;" and it's well as she wasn't, for we 'ad to walk thro' it, and a pretty row we 'ad with that cabman, as 'ad been paid, and I suppose wanted to be paid for 'is wheel as he did ought to 'ave 'ad put on stronger. I give the card as 'ad my address on to the police, and then they let us go; and a nice bother we 'ad to get to where we was stoppin' and that sopped as I went to bed the instant as I got in, fully expectin' as I'd got my death of cold; and asked the young woman as was English to bring me a cup of tea for to take the chill out of me.

It was a werry nice room, and all my things was in it as 'ad been moved out of the room as we slep' in the night afore; and glad I was to be in bed and a-thinkin' as Brown wouldn't be long. I 'ad dozed off when I 'eard a 'ammerin' at the door as waked me up, and I says, "Ow foolish on me, I've been and brought the key inside with me as they can't open the door without;" and thinkin' it was Brown, I gets out of bed and goes to open the door jest as I were, and says, "Come in," and if there didn't stand there two young English jackanapeses, as bust out a-larfin' as soon as ever they see me.

I was a-goin' to slam the door, but they was too quick for me, and one on 'em puts his foot in it and says, "Come, none of that, you've kep' us waitin' long enough."

I says, "Go away you vagabonds, or I'll call for 'elp."

They says, "Go away yourself as 'as got our bed-room."

I says, "Never! the chambermaid put me 'ere, 'ere I stops;" and I says, "you'd better be off, or I'll raise the 'ouse, and my 'usband 'll soon settle your 'ash."

They says, "Oh, come, none of that, this is our room, and you come out on it, and that's all about it;" and if they wasn't a-comin' in.

I 'ollers out 'elp, murder, fire, and all manner, and there was a pretty filli loo, as the sayin' is, for out come lots of people in their dishabillies, and up comes Brown and Mr. Wells, as 'ad been settin' up smokin'; and it that stupid gal 'adn't been and put me into the wrong room, as I 'ad to turn out on thro' bein' a double-bedded one, and I says, "Brown, I'm sure, if things goes on like this, I'm not a-goin' to stand it, and 'ome I goes."

"Oh," he says, "go to sleep; you'll be all right in the mornin'." But it was ever so long afore I did drop off agin, for I wouldn't 'ave 'ad any one see me figger as I was 'ad it been ever so, and I see that Miss Tredwell all of a broad grin a-starin' at my night cap, and wouldn't never 'ave come out of 'er room only she'd got all 'er back 'air down as she's proud on, tho' all false.

As to Mr. Wells, he come out and behaved like a downright savage in his night shirt, a-swearin' frightful as I'd been and scared 'is wife to death.

I says, "Oh, rubbish, fiddle-sticks, your wife's a mask of affectation."

"Well," he says, "I don't care about her, but ain't a-goin' to 'ave my rest broke like this, and shall get other quarters."

I says, "Get 'em, and good riddience of bad rubbish," and goes in and slams my door, and Brown in course sided agin me, and said it was my stupidness; and, bless you, I couldn't get to sleep for ever so long thro' the noise in the streets, as is never endin'.

The next mornin' as soon as breakfast were over, Wells says, "We're off—good day," quite short, as I only says, "'Opes you may better yourself," and didn't say no more thro' a-goin' to dress for the Exhibition, as I put on my muslin with the flounces for to be cool, and off we set in a party, agreein' for to be independent and meet among the picters about 1 o'clock, as is my delight, and could look at by the hour together.

I don't think as ever I did see sich a lot of lovely picters as you keeps a-walkin' round and round 'thro all day, leastways me and Mrs. Archbutt did one day, for 'er and me agreed for to keep together, and as to goin thro' all them gardens along with Brown, that I couldn't, was it ever so. Me and Mrs. Archbutt was a-settin' a-talkin', and if there wasn't a lot of them French a-makin' remarks on us, and a-grinnin', as I says a set of grinnin' baboons, that's what I calls them; tho' certingly Mrs. Archbutt is one of them parties as looks conspicuous, as the sayin' is, for she's as broad as she's long, and a face that red as flambeaus is a fool to it, and will dress thaw showy, a-sayin' as blue becomes 'er, and made 'er look young, as is 'er fancy, poor thing, as nobody with a 'art wouldn't contradict 'er in, as is a 'armless delusion as ever I know'd.

So them French kep' a-makin' remarks, and at last Mrs. Archbutt says to me, "I should like for to tell 'em my mind, the low willins; 'ow dare they, and whatever," says she, "can they see for to larf at in you, mum."

I says, "I were not awear as they were a-larfin' at me, as I thought it was you as they was a-turnin' into ridicule as made me feel 'urt."

She says, "They're starin' at you."

I says, "I don't know as I'm one as ever anyone 'd the impidence for to stare at, as I'm sure I never gives no encouragement to parties like that, 'tho when a gal couldn't never 'elp parties starin', thro' me a-bein' that attractive, as I always were much admired; for, when I was quite a child, I remembers well bein' dressed for a party as I were a-goin' to in a white frock and a green spencer, with a bow behind, and three tucks with work between 'em; a pink sash, and red morocco shoes, with a red coral necklace, and pink glaize muslin gloves; with a straw 'at and cherry colored ribbins, and was that admired as parties as come for to put out the kitchen chimbly, as 'ad took fire accidental, couldn't do nothink for starin' at me, and let it blaze out, as brought the ingins, and cost my own uncle five pounds, as were a retired calender, and lived comfortable in 'is own 'ouse near Pentonville, 'tho' a citizen and a liveryman, with a family vault in St. Magnus church, close agin London Bridge, where he lays buried to this werry day, tho' there was a talk of bein' obliged to move 'im for to build New London bridge.

I see Mrs. Archbutt a-turnin' up 'er nose, and begun a-tellin' me about a nobleman as 'ad kissed is 'and at 'er out of 'is cabriolly in High Park, as is more likely as he were a-takin' a sight at 'er for a reg'lar old fright.

I must say, as the wittles and drink at that Exhibishun is beautiful, though not over wholesome I shouldn't say, thro' them mixtures as they takes; and as I were a-gettin' peckish, as the sayin' is, I says to Mrs. Archbutt, "Let's go and 'ave a somethink, if it's only a mouthful."

She says, "We'll go to the English refreshments, for then I knows what I'm eatin'."

"Well," I says, "it's pretty much the same everywheres; but," I says, "I've got a fancy for something French."

"But," she says, "if we leave the picters, we shall miss the others as promised to come and meet us."

"Oh," I says, "we've waited long enough for them; come along, we're sure to meet 'em somewheres."

So off we set; but, law, I got that bothered as I couldn't find my way out, but kep' a-walkin' round and round till I werry near dropped, and then I asks a party as put me in the way to get out; and as soon as ever I come to one of them refreshments, I reg'lar dropped into a sent.

Well, one of them French gassons come up a-askin' me what I'd 'ave, as didn't know what to ask for; so was obliged for to take a sweet cake, and 'ave a glass of their beer, as is the beastliest stuff as ever I did taste, and along with the sweet made Mrs. Archbutt 'eave frightful, a-sayin' as I'd been a-playin' a trick on 'er, a-sayin' as I'd been a-playin' a trick on 'er, but as I only took one mouthful myself, and that was a buster, I can tell you, for any one to bear. What the feller charged I couldn't make out, but set there and took it out in rest, as was needful, for my feet was a-throbbin' fit to bust, tho' I 'ad got myself a pair of them white boots as is that easy, but don't show the foot off, I must say.

"Now," I says, "Mrs. Archbutt, we said as we'd be 'ome early thro' a-thinkin' for to go and see the 'Ipperdrome this evenin'; and," I says, "we'll start," and so we did, for I don't think as any one can stand more than a hour or so in that Exhibishun.

So we walks out of the gate, and I says to one of them cock 'at perlice, "Omblibus, Parry," and thought as I should know the place by sight as I wanted for to get down at. I thought as that omblibus wasn't a-goin' the right way; no more it wasn't, for if they didn't take us out to Passy, as they calls it. So I gets out and says to the conductor, "Whatever is to become on two lone fieldmales, in a foreign land; we must go back." But he only jabbered something, and pulled that there bell as he'd kep' a-ringin' every minit all the way in my ear, and pretty nigh drove me mad, and away goes the 'buss.

"I says, "Whatever are we to do?" for I didn't know my way no more than a uninhabited island, and was afraid for to walk on, a-thinkin' we might be a-goin' wrong; and what with the dust and the showers as kep' a-comin' up, we was nice figgers; when who should come by in a one-horse shay but the Wellses, as we said as we wouldn't 'ave nothink to do with, through their a-goin' off like that, as pulled up, and said as they was a-livin' out Passy way, and said as we'd better come and 'ave some refreshments, as, indeed, we wanted bad enough; and Wells he made hisself werry agreeable, and said as he felt sorry as he'd spoke sharp [about bein' disturbed, as was 'is temper; and as to goin' to Passy, they'd agreed for to do that afore thro' avin' friends there as was a-stoppin' out in pension, and found it more quieter and cooler than Paris.

I never was more glad of anythink than the tea and cold meat as we got at that pension; as Mrs. Wells says to me, "Why ever don't you come 'ere and stop!"

"Well," I says, "I don't think as Brown would fancy bein' a pensioner, as is a proud temper, tho' you wouldn't think it for to look at 'im. But," I says, "'owever are we to get 'ome?" But, law, the people of the house was that obligin', as they saw us to a 'buss as took us close where we was a-stoppin', as is out beyond the Shopy Dantin, where the 'busses runs to, and no doubt should 'ave got 'ome all right, and in good time, only Mrs. Archbutt she says to me, "They'll all be gone to the 'Ipperdrome, as they calls the surk, so let's get out, and dawdle along a bit."

I was that tired as I didn't care about it, but didn't like for to seem ill-natured; so out we gets jest agin the Magalin, as they calls the church, as isn't a bit like the chapel over agin the Blackfriars Road, where parties did used to go for to 'ear the singin' of a Sunday.

Well, out we gets, and walks along the Boulywards, and Mrs. Archbutt, she says, "What are they a-doin' there?"

I says, "Oh, nothink."

She says, "It's music. Oh, law, the band," she says, "as I doats on. Come on," and 'urries down one of them wide streets where the soldiers was a-walkin' up to where there's a 'igh column, with Bonyparty on the top. Well, when them soldiers got there, they stops, and there wasn't many on 'em, and not much of a band to speak on; and so I tells Mrs. Archbutt.

"Oh!" she says, "they'll play directly as is awfully grand."

We was a-standin' talkin' agin that column, when they set up all of a sudden a-beatin' them drums that loud as made me jump out of my skin.

I says, "Mrs. Archbutt, it's my opinion as it's a riverlution broke out, as very often 'appens, and they're a-goin' to fire; so," I says, "let's run for it," and jest then the 'orns and trumpets blowed like mad, and I takes to my 'eels, and runs like anythink; but, as bad luck would 'ave it, I fell over a old gentleman's poodle dog, as would 'ave bit me, no doubt, only for a little wirework thing as he wore over 'is mouth as stopped him, but 'is 'owls was awful; and if the old feller didn't call me wile names, and 'it on the ground with 's cane as came down a topper on my foot, as gave me that hagony as I give him a pretty good-un over the shins with my umbrelier.

Up come the police, as I couldn't make comprehend nothink; and if that fool Mrs. Archbutt didn't set up a-squealin' as made things ten times wuss, and we should 'ave been locked up, only a party as was comin' by, as were English, explained matters for me; not as I said anythink about the riverlution, but only as the drums an' trompets 'ad give me a sudden fright, and so they 'ad, and when I did get 'ome I was more dead than alive; and we was 'ome fust after all.

I'm sure the 'eadache as I got was that violent, thro' the shock of them sojers, as I never will believe didn't mean mischief, only they're afraid for to do it, for that Emperor he do keep 'em in proper order; and quite right too, for I'm sure it quite made my blood boil for to see one of them picters of that there lovely Queen, and her two pretty dears of children, all a-standin' behind a table a-bein' insulted that gross by a parcel of fish-fags as is a-'owlin' at her. I only wish as I'd been Queen, I'd pretty soon 'ave 'ad the sojers out and at 'em; and so she would, only her good gentleman as were King were that easy, as he stood and let 'em cut 'is 'ead off without a murmur. As is werry well if it was only 'is own 'head, but a man with a wife and family did ought for to stand up for 'em, as I told Mr. Dobson, as were in the fancy stationery line just down the Bow road, as let everything go to ruin, and 'im a-talkin' politics at the "Globe" every evenin', and her upstairs, and the shopman a-fingerin' the till, let alone making away with the goods, as soon come to a end, and no one to thank but 'isself; and that's where it is as this 'ere Bonyparty 'as the pull, thro' a-makin' the streets that wide as he could fire from one end of the place to the other, as always makes me feel nervous a-crossin', let alone them busses as comes thunderin' along with them cart-'orses a-gallopin', and makin' a row as is enough for to terrify any one as ain't used to it. But as to Mrs. Archbutt, she's a downright idjot, as will stick right in the middle of the road and scream, and was as near done for as ever I see any one atween a buss and a cart of stones, and 'owever she come out alive I can't make out, tho' dreadful dedaubed; and they did want 'er to go to the 'ospital, but I says, "Never!" for well I knows their ways as don't stick at no'thin', but will cut you open alive jest to see what's the matter with you, as is carryin' things a little too far, I should say, as never forgive a young fellow in the name of Aldridge, as were a medical student, and was always a-tryin' 'is experiments on dogs and cats, and cut 'is own finger one day over some of 'is tricks as werry nigh carried 'im off, and did ought to be a-warnin' to any one.

The way as Brown went on at me a-supposin' as a riverlution might break out was downright aggrawatin', but all as I says is, what 'as been may be; and certingly it would be a sin and a shame for to let them mobs tear the place to bits, as is done up that lovely as you never did, and quite a pleasure for to see; and the only thing as I can't a-bear is them stairs, as is werry often that shippy as it's as much as your life's worth to go up 'em, as I knows to my cost, for we was a-livin' up pretty 'igh, and goin' 'ome one night along with Mr. and Mrs. Archbutt that tired as I didn't know 'ow to put one leg afore the other, and jest as we got pretty near the top, and me a-goin' just with the candle, I jest remembered as I 'adn't got the key, and I turns round sharp, and says to Mr. Archbutt, "Jest step back, and get the key." He's rather 'ard of 'earin', and didn't ketch what I says; and as to 'er she was that short of breath, as speak she couldn't; so be kep' on a-comin' up, and jest then a party as lived on the same floor opened 'is door sudden, and the rush of wind lowed out the light, and he come out with a basket fust, and not a-seein' me so close, ketched me in the back with it thro' me bein' turned round for to speak to Mr. Archbutt, and sent me with a flop agin Mr. Archbutt, and we all come down them stairs that rush higgley-piggley, as the sayin' is, as brought the people out from the floor below, and there we was all on the landin' a-struggling as nat'rally thought we was mad or in liquor, and it's a mercy as we wasn't hurt dangerous, and no bones broke, but only a lump on the back of old Archbutt's 'ead as big as a pigeon's egg; and the key in the door all the time, thro' Brown bein' come in and gone to bed, and in a nice temper at me a-awakin' 'im up, and says quite savage—

"If you likes a-goin' about till this hour, you might come in like a Christshun, and not like a ragin' wild beast."

I says, "Brown, I ain't a wild beast. As to hours, it's only jest on eleven, as you'd call early in London, and I'm sure it's a mercy as I'm here at all, for of all the falls as ever I've 'ad, this is the wust."

"Oh," he says, "you're always a-tumblin' about, but 'as got as many lives as a cat."

I felt that 'urt at Brown a-comparin' me to a cat, but didn't say nothink.

"So," he says, "why, I do believe as you've been a-smokin'."

I says, "Don't be that insultin', Brown," as 'ad only been for to 'ear the music at the Caffee Shantun, and never see more lovely dressed parties, not as they was ladies, for they sung werry bold and loud, and when they come round a-askin' parties for a trifle, they was downright ugly, and that thick in powder all over their backs and arms, as they must 'ave put it on with the dredger, I should say.

So I says to Mrs. Archbutt, when one 'ad done a 'ollerin', as I didn't think much on 'er.

"Why," says a party as spoke English remarkable well, "she's one of them famous singers as sings afore the Emperor 'isself, and 'as refused thousands as 'ad been offered 'er for to go to the Operer."

"Well," I says, "she must be a fool for to sing out 'ere in the open hair for 'apence, when she could get thousands at the Operer." Not as I thought much of 'er singin', as bawled that loud, and no chicken neither, as any one could see thro' all 'er paint and powder, as is a bad thing, and only makes parties look old and wrinkly the sooner, as some will do it, for I've 'eard my dear mother say as she remembered well a party as were enamelled, as must 'ave led a wretched life, for she dursn't smile, nor shed a tear, and if she dared to sneeze, would have shook it all off.

I do think as I never were so tired as arter that Exhibishun, for as to the wittles there, it ain't what I fancies, but is kegmegy stuff, as you 'ave to pay thro' the nose for, as I knows to my cost, thro' 'avin' to pay a lot of money for a dinner as I calls muck, and so it were.

I'm sure the stuff as they called soup wasn't nothink but 'ot water, with a lot of that wermyselly in it, and a rubbishin' bit of a patty as they calls a wolly-wong, and then a bit of beef as were that coarse and stringy as I couldn't a-bear the sight on, with a bit of cheese, and some werry washy pertaters. The best part of my dinner were bread and butter, and as to the wine, it was stomach-ache all over, so I took some bottled ale.

I sin't much of a 'and at their coffee, and as to their brandy, it's downright beastly.

So I says, "I tell you what it is; this 'ere dinner cost us pretty near five shillin's a-head, so I don't do it no more, for we get werry good plain wittles where we're stoppin', as is a good solid breakfast, and a good meat tea. So," I says, "we'll take a snack at some of them English places where we knows what to ask for; but," I says, "none of your foreign delicacies," as they persuaded me was delicious in Russher, as I went into and 'ad some stuff give me that were downright train-oil, that rank and green; and to see them nasty beasts a-drinkin' tea out of tumblers, with a slice of lemon, like negus, in it, and the waiters that dressed out in their silk coats, and a young fieldmale as looked werry outlandish.

I do say as the Dutch gal's caps was prettiest, and not so bold as them Grecks, as I didn't like the looks on myself; but I must say as whatever them French means by a-grinning' and larfin' at them Chinese partics, I can't make out, for whatever is the French but foreigners their-selves, so needn't talk, I'm sure, for of all the figgers as some on 'em is I never did, and as to wittles, why they'll eat anythink, and seem to enjoy it, as the werry look on it gives me quite a turn.

Miss Tredwell, she's one of them as must make 'erself out to know everythink, and she says it's no use a-dinin' at the Esposishin, as she will call it; we did ought to go to dine at the Pally Royal, as is where the quality all goes, and Kings and Queens did use to live in.

"Ah," says I, "for my part, give me a 'umble meal as do not envy no Kings and Queens their ways, as is far too grand for me," as I know'd something about, thro' 'avin' seen the tables laid out when Queen Victoria was a-goin' to dine with the Lord Mayor, when she was fust queen, and am quite sure as I shouldn't 'ave eat nothin' for starin' about me.

"Oh," says Miss Tredwell, "Kings and Queens don't live no longer at the Pally Royal."

I says, "No, I don't suppose they do, and couldn't eat no dinner if they did without their 'eads on;" as I said, to 'ave a cut at 'er, as is always a-showing' off 'er learnin'.

I see as it made 'er wild, that illusion, for she can't a-bear for no one to know nothin' but 'erself, as I ain't a-going' to put up with no such nonsense; not as ever she comes that rubbish afore Brown, as soon set 'er down, when she begun a-showin' off about Bonyparty's battles, as she didn't even know where they was fought.

Well, she kep' on a-talkin' so about the Pally Royal, as at last we said as we'd go, and it is a lovely place, certingly, as did used once to be the gamblin' 'ouses all round, and Brown said as he'd read all about it, and 'ow parties would lose all their money, and then go out in the gardings for to blow their brains out, as 'adn't many for to blow, I should say, if they'd be that foolish for to go and lose all their money, and their lives into the bargain.

So Brown says, "Now, I tell you what it is, I ain't a-goin' in for none of your rubbishin' dinners at a low price, as is throwin' the money away; but let's pay a decent price for a good dinner."

"Oh," says Miss Tredwell, "there's the dinner of Europe, as comes to four francs altogether, as seems a good sum," so we went to 'ave it; but, law bless you, it sounded a good deal, but wasn't nothink, really. As to the soup, it was all tapioca, as is a thing I don't 'old with myself; and then come a bit of fish, about two mouthfuls; and then they give us a bit of veal, as wasn't bad; but not no vegetables, nor melted butter with it; and then there come some fried artichokes, as werry nigh proved the end of Mrs. Archbutt, for they was all them prickly leaves fried that hartful in batter as you couldn't tell what they was, and she's a 'arty eater, and eats a deal too fast, and if she didn't take and bolt a bit of that artichoke, as stuck in 'er throat, and I thought as she must 'ave bust everythink a-coughin'; 'er husband, deaf as he is, could 'ear 'er, and took and give 'er a punch that wiolent in the back as put 'er temper out, as I must say is aggrawatin', and she gave 'im a back-'ander; up come the waiters, and one feller says, in 'is broken English, as he couldn't allow no fight.

I says, "Who a-fightin', you born fool, don't you see as your rubbish 'as werry nigh choked the lady," as by that time 'ad got 'er breath agin, and she was a-goin on at 'er 'usband, as she said 'is blow was the cause on it all. I says, "No! it's this stuff as is like eatin' grass, and werry nigh slipped down my throat, and is a shameful take in." Brown, he says, "As it weren't, for every one know'd as artichokes was dangerous things." It quite upset me, to see Mrs. Archbutt, not as I can say as it spilte my dinner, for they didn't bring us nothink more but some bits of bones of fowls, as I got a bit of the back and the bone of the wing. Certingly, the salad looked nice, but too much ile in it for me, and arter that they brought us a hice each, as I wouldn't 'ave touched on a hempty stomach for the world; so Miss Tredwell she eat mine as well as 'er own, and nicely she paid for it afore the night was out; we 'ad wine allowed, as I can't a-bear, and keep a-warnin' Miss Tredwell agin, a-knowin' as she was subject to the cramp; and besides that, she took and eat cherries as they give for dessert. It was one of them dinners as sounds werry well with nothink in it arter all, and glad I was for to get out of the gardings, and 'ave a little somethink, as I don't 'old with their coffee and no milk, but likes a drop of brandy-and-water 'ot for to settle them dinners, as is no real nourishment in 'em, tho' Miss Tredwell did keep on a-sayin' as it was the best dinner as ever she'd 'ad.

"Well, then," I says, "no wonder, you're such a weazel of a figger."

She says, "I'd rather be a weazel as isn't nearly so like to pop as a porpoise," as I know'd she meant at me, but wouldn't notice, and was all false, for I'm sure she eat a arty tea off cold weal and 'am, when we got 'ome as I don't consider too much on good at night, and altogether so it proved with Miss Tredwell.

We was all pretty well fagged, fur we'd been on walking nearly all day, so agreed as we'd go to bed early, as we was a-goin' to Wersales in the mornin'. I was jest a-droppin' off to sleep when I 'eard some one a-groanin' and a-callin' in the next room as were Miss Tredwell's, and only diwided by a door from ourn; so I gets out of bed, and says to 'er thro' the door, "Whatever is it?"

She says, "Oh, I'm that bad, I'm a-dyin'."

So I 'urries in, and there she was bad enough with cramps and spavins as made 'er yell agin.

I didn't know what to do, but slips on a 'flannin' gown, and goes down to the parties as keeps the 'cuse, as lives across the court-yard there for to ask if they'd got any 'ot water, as it wasn't more than 'arf-past eleven, and as luck would 'ave it, thro' being English, and some parties a-comin' into, there was bilin' water for tea, and when I told the good lady, she says, "Oh I've got a 'ot-water bottle as 'll be jest the thing;" and she fills it up for me, and I wraps it up in my flannin' gown, and upstairs I goes all of a 'urry, and when 'arf way, remembered as I'd forgot the light as I'd left down below. I must say as I was pretty nigh out of breath altogether, and thinks as I can find my way up, a-knowin' as there was lots of lucifers about the place. So on I goes, and when I got near the room I 'eard awful groans; says, "Law, poor thing, she must be in hagony to make that noise over it." So in I goes all in the dark, and says, "Here, my dear, this'll do you good," and puts the 'ot-water bottle on 'er chest, as I thought, when I 'eard a roar like ten thousand bulls in French and a man's voice; so sketches up the bottle and rushes out with it, I run agin Brown, who was a comin' to look arter me with a light, 'avin' 'eard me go into the wrong room, as sure enough I 'ad, and nearly frightened a old Frenchman to death, as was only a-snorin' as I took for groans; but the water was 'ot enough for to comfort Miss Tredwell, as I give 'er a dose of mixture as I always carries about with me, and stopped with 'er till she dropped off, and in the mornin' she was all right, and werry thankful, and I don't think as she'll be so full of jeers any more about me.

Where we was a-stoppin' was werry comfortable all but the stairs, and bein' overlooked as is downright dreadful 'ow them French do go on with their winders that wide open, as you can see right into the rooms over the way; leastways across the court-yard as our room looked into, and glad I was to get 'em, for the fust night I was in front of the 'ouse, and get a wink I couldn't for the noise as never ceased, and them busses a-thunderin' along, and I says to the good lady as is English too, and looks arter the 'ouse, and that obligin' as I never did, I says, "Mum, whenever do them French get any rest?"

She says, "I can't tell, for they're at it all day long, and night too, and Sundays, and all."

"Yes," I says, "and more shame for 'em to be a-workin' all day Sunday; leastways, more shame for the masters as makes the poor men work, as every one do require rest one day in the week;" not as I 'olds with them as says as you mustn't take no amusement of a Sunday; but as to work that's a werry different thing, and I'm sure there was Miss Tredwell a-goin' on about the Papists a-sayin' as it were their faults; and I says, "You'll excuse me as 'ave been in Germany among the Protestants as was all workin' the same, and as to the theayters and balls, there was more a-goin' on Sunday than any other day."

She says, "As the Prince of Wales didn't ought to 'ave gone to the races on Sunday as was out at Chantilly."

I says, "You don't know as he did go, for some say he didn't, and if he did, that's 'is business, and what nobody didn't ought to interfere with." I says to Miss Tredwell, "If you thinks it wrong, don't you go; but," I says, "you leave others alone to do as they likes."

I know'd as I were a 'ittin' of 'er 'ard, for, bless you, she went out Sunday evenin' and see the dancin' along with some others, and no doubt would 'ave danced 'erself, only nobody didn't ask 'er.

As I was a-sayin', tho' comfortable in Paris, when I mentioned to Brown about goin' out to where the Wellses was a-stoppin', he took to it, and so did Mr. and Mrs. Archbutt; but law, Miss Tredwell, she quite took on, and I says to 'er, "Well," I says, "you can stop 'ere then."

"What," she says, "a young person like me, without no protection," for she'd 'ad a reg'lar row with 'er aunt, as is Mrs. Paine, a-comin' across, as were a old quarrel, as was brought up agin aboard of the steamer, about a young man as Miss Tredwell said as 'er aunt stopped from a-marryin' as is downright rubbish, for I'm sure no man in 'is senses would 'ave 'er, as he'd take all for wuss and none for better, tho' she 'ave got a bit of money, leastways will 'ave when 'er aunt is dead and gone. They 'ad them 'igh words, as sent Miss Tredwell into the dead sulks; so 'er uncle said as she'd better jine our party, and so she did, wuss luck. So I says to 'er, "Look 'ere, if you're a-goin' to be with us, you must do as we do, and not be a-findin' fault with everybody and everythink, and if you don't like our ways, you can go back to your aunt, as was a-stoppin' out at Wersales."

But she says, "Never."

So I says, "Then stop 'ere, or come with us, and that's all I've got to say;" and then she took to snivellin', a-sayin' as I'd been as good as a mother to 'er, illudin' to the 'ot bottle, as the old Frenchman didn't seem to care about, for he took 'isself off the werry next mornin' afore breakfast, tho' fully explained as I didn't mean no insults, but he couldn't a-bear no English, and wouldn't believe as I didn't do it for the purpose.

We went out to Passy the werry next day but one arter the 'ot bottle business; but the weather was sich, I do think as I never see sich rain a-comin' down as was water-spouts.

I'm sure as Mrs. Wells was glad to see us, and we was all put to lodge in the same 'ouse, and werry clean and nice it were; but 'ad for to go out to meals, as was all took in another 'ouse, and good plain wittles, leastways a good breakfast and tea, with lots of cold meat and eggs, with bread and butter, as were a meal in itself, and a thing as I relishes. It was werry cool and pleasant, and as to that Bore de Boulone, it's downright beautiful, and the next mornin' me and Mrs. Archbutt, arter breakfast, went for a stroll, for I couldn't stand that Exhibishun for a day or two—it do confuse my 'ead that dreadful; so Mrs. Archbutt and me agreed as we'd stop at 'ome, and the others went off, and then we goes off on the quiet, a-wanderin' about that Bore, and it certingly is lovely with parties a-walkin'; as you'll meet sometimes a weddin', all dressed in their best, as the bridegroom looks more like a funeral thro' bein' in black, and I must say as the bride looks bold with nothink on but a wreath, as don't seem suitable for out of doors.

I was a-walkin' on slow a-sayin' as it were lovely, with parties a-ridin' about on their 'orses and carriages, and just then a fat Frenchman, on a bright yaller-lookin' 'orse, came a-bustin' along with a cigar and red ribbon in the button-ole of 'is coat, so I 'ollers "'Igh!" to Mrs. Archbutt, and touches 'er with my umbreller, as was jest a-steppin' across the path, as looks like a foot path as 'orses didn't ought to come on.

Law, that Frenchman's 'orse; he rared, and plunged, and dashed, and the Frenchman, he yelled and ketched 'old of the saddle, as I could see wasn't no rider.

So I says, "He'll be off," and sure enough he was, not as he pitched on 'is 'ead, but come down soft, as the road is made so for the purpose. Some one ketched the 'orse, and up they all come to me, and the Frenchman, he was werry much bedaubed, and one of them chaps in the cock 'at, he come up, too, and all begun a-jabberin'.

So I says to Mrs. Archbutt, "No doubt he's 'ired the 'orse, and wants for us to say as it were not 'is fault; but 'ow can we, thro' not a-knowin' the French for it all;" but if that Frenchman couldn't speak English, leastways enough to be abusive, and he call me a old dog, and said as I was the beggar as 'ad 'it 'is 'orse with my umbreller, as never touched the animal. I give 'im a bit of my mind, tho', as soon shet 'im up, and off he went, but didn't get on that 'orse no more, and I says to 'im, as he was a-goin' off, "Next time as you comes out for a ride, try a donkey," as made all them French bust out a-larfin', as must 'ave understood what I said, and it's my opinion as they understands a deal more than they pretends to.

[*To be continued in* THE EVENING TELEGRAPH *to-morrow.*]

GROCERIES, ETC.

THE

"EXCELSIOR" HAMS,

SELECTED FROM THE BEST CORN-FED HOGS, ARE OF STANDARD REPUTATION, AND THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

J. H. MICHENER & CO.,

GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS, AND CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

"EXCELSIOR"

SUGAR-CURED HAMS, TONGUES, AND BEEF,

Nos. 142 and 144 N. FRONT Street.

None genuine unless branded "J. H. M. & Co., EXCELSIOR."

The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves), expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 5 31 fmwam

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, GO TO WILSON'S old-established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE OOLONG.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—FINE YOUNG HYSON.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—GIVES UNIversal satisfaction.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE JAPAN.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—RICH AND FRAgrant.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—EVERYBODY Likes It. 6 12ws24t

NEW NO. 1 MACKEREL

IN KITTS.

JUST RECEIVED.

ALLERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7trp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA,

THE FINEST QUALITY IMPORTED.

Emperor and other fine chops OOLONGS.

New crop YOUNG HYSON and GUNPOWDER and genuine CHULAN TEA.

For sale by the package or retail, at

JAMES R. WEBB'S,

8 14 Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc, etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,

8 13 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

BEDDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

NO. 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST

3 22 tuthsrp J. G. FULLER.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15 3

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,

Offer for sale a large stock of

Hardware and Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH

1000 KEGS NAILS

AT REDUCED PRICES. [27 thstu

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.

L. V. HELMOLD'S

Cutlery Store, No. 125 South TENTH Street,

11 Three doors above Walnut.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

COACH MAKERS,

NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

SLATE MANTELS,

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generall made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,

3 12 6m Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.

REMOVED TO

N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia,

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every Description, for

Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.

2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN T BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STATIONERY.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1129 GIRARD STREET,
August 10, 1867.

FORAGE.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, August 20, 1867, for furnishing this Depot with Forage for a period of six (6) months, commencing September 1, 1867, and ending the 29th day of February, 1868, inclusive, viz.:—

CORN, OATS, HAY, AND STRAW,

for the use of animals in the public service at this depot, or at any other locality within sixty (60) miles of the City of Philadelphia, when required.

All grain to be of the best quality. Oats, 32 pounds to the bushel; Corn, 56 pounds to the bushel; Hay, of the best quality Pennsylvania Timothy; Straw, to be of Rye, of the best quality. All subject to inspection prior to delivery.

Proposals will state price per hundred pounds for Hay and Straw, and per bushel for Corn and Oats, delivered at places of consumption in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered. (The price to be stated both in words and figures.)

STATIONERY.

Sealed Proposals will also be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, August 20, 1867, for furnishing this Depot with Stationery for a period of one (1) year, commencing September 1, 1867, and ending the 31st day of August, 1868, inclusive, viz.:—

Folio Post Paper, to weigh not less than 38 pounds to ream; Legal Cap Paper, to weigh not less than 16 pounds to ream; Cap Paper, Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 14 pounds to ream; Letter Paper, Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 12 pounds to ream; Note Paper, Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 6 pounds to ream; Envelope Paper, to weigh not less than 40 pounds to ream; Common Printing Paper; White Blotting Board, size 19x24, to weigh not less than 100

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

Who can withhold the tear of sympathy for the oppressed red man, and the deep regret at the wretched policy of settling the present troubles? Some demand action in the "Indian style" of warfare, with all the horrors of extermination, while from every side come earnest inquiries for a better plan. There is a division of sentiment in the National Government, and the chairman of Indian affairs recently said:—"If the red man has any friends, now is the time for them to act." Let every one give of the light within.

My mind is drawn more to a presentation of convictions for the settlement of the difficulty than to add to the vast testimony of outrages already before the nation, though I cannot omit a reference to the latest report of Captain Hughes, which has come to my notice. A valuable horse had been stolen from the whites, and a demand was made of the Crow Indians for the thief. The chief surrendered him, and he came out armed to the teeth. He was lassoed, and then hanged in the presence of his tribe. Under the laws of the United States theft is not punishable with death, not even when the thief is said to be civilized, and surely, if among those who are called savage, there is need of greater charity. We always grant the accused a trial and a fair hearing, and where there is a prompt surrender and a frank confession, as in this case, it is horrible to take life on the spot. No wonder the Indian becomes exasperated.

I have no doubt but the good old plan which was found to answer two hundred years ago would at least form the basis of successful action.

A few months since, when a delegation of Indian chiefs were in the city, one of the Chippewa tribe, Enmeyanbown, called on me and said:—"The Quaker speaks from his heart; in Washington the white man speaks from his head. We have heard of William Penn; we want to see his grave."

There are certain principles which never die, and which never fail in producing satisfactory results. These principles are understood by the Friends, who, from experience, tuition, and suffering, make them the basis of their faith. They may be comprehended in pure universal love, peace, and good-will.

The requirement, then, of the hour is a *practical use* of this belief, by those who know the truth and feel that the way is revealed unto them.

Our pioneer settlers are in imminent danger, the poor wronged red man is deceived and distracted, armies are in motion, and who can tell the blood and treasure, the loss and cost that will require the great mistake of our age. I tremble for the suffering of the coming winter. No nation in the world treats its aborigines worse than this nation has done and is doing.

I am convinced that we should reverse the present order. Instead of driving the Indians further and further off, we should draw them nearer and nearer to us; we require certain elements, which they possess, in the blood and body politic of the nation. Rather than herd them together, let them mingle with us. Instead of erecting forts in their very faces and placing standing armies in their midst, a course at once calculated to provoke resistance, we should place the teacher and the friend among them.

The same treatment given the black man will serve for the red man. With all the schools and teachings and preachings for the colored people, nothing has been so efficient as the single simple secret of proving there was love in our hearts for them. They had long known of hate, and it was death to them; now they respond to love, and it is life to them and to the nation. So with the Indian; he is in insurrection against wrong and oppression; let him know we love him, and how quickly will he reply with friendship and peace! Give him an interest in the great railroads of the West, show him their use, and when he visits us, let him touch the heart of the people. Take out of the Constitution the words "Indians not taxed," for this is in connection with slavery. We should retain no invidious distinctions, and if the tax is the requisite of the vote, and consequently of representation and equality, take off the stigma. The cause of equal rights and absolute justice must comprehend this duty, for without it our republican idea is compromised.

I am further convinced that, as Pennsylvanians, enjoying the security and repose of a home vouchsafed by the friendly treaties of William Penn, we should declare that the children of an All-wise Creator should be recognized and treated as members of the human family, and that the Indian, being created for some wise and beneficent purpose, is a proper object for our care, protection, and regard, and that while some may cry exterminate, we reply perpetuate and civilize; while some say die, we say live; while some say suffer, we say prevent suffering. That love, justice, protection, and assistance are better than hate, oppression, neglect, and injury, and the Indians, loving the same joys, and deprecating wrongs, should share in such control over the homestead and the appropriated domain as is granted to others, located on other sections, territories or States of our country; and that fair and proper representation from their own people, chosen by themselves, is in the spirit of equal justice; this representation to receive compensation and present the needs, the sufferings, and the demands of the different tribes.

That care should be exercised in sending out agents; they should be free from selfish and avaricious motives. They should be of known integrity of heart and purpose, never trading in firearms and intoxicating liquors, but careful that the funds appropriated shall be faithfully disbursed.

That in placing teachers among them, it should be with the view of more intimate association, as well as instruction in all the branches of industry and the comforts and customs of civilized life; and while keeping aloof from sectarian teachings, and respecting as far as possible their sincere religious devotion, opening the avenues of a kind, fraternal intercourse and reciprocal commerce, and thus prepare them for full citizenship.

That a communication and correspondence should be opened with such tribes as can be reached, with a message in the following spirit:—

Dear friends, neighbors, and children of the same Great Spirit, filled with love, sympathy, and peace, we now address you. Thinking you may not fully understand that there is a deep, abiding interest in your welfare and happiness existing in the hearts of at least a portion of the American people, we, as Pennsylvanians, grateful for the friendly treaties of our forefathers, desire to make known to you that we harbor no animosity; that we wish to give you our knowledge, growth, happiness, and abundance, so far as the gift may be in our power to bestow and in yours to receive.

We would have you know that our Government is from the people, and changes in accordance with popular sentiment, and we encourage you to prepare yourselves for a representation and a participation therein, that you may state your grievances, your sufferings, and your requirements, and thus mould public opinion, and obtain that assistance which will make you happier, and give to us of your wisdom, endurance, and bravery, and thus contribute to the common welfare of humanity.

We deeply sympathize with you in your trials and persecutions, and the reported injuries to our pioneer settlers have filled us with sorrow. We know you have many provocations, and we shall strive to prevent them, and at the same time do most earnestly call upon you to withhold the hand of violence and bloodshed. We abhor and deprecate war. It is always attended with suffering, and fails to establish the blessings of amity and peace. If there are wrongs to be redressed, or rights to be vindicated, we can better settle them before than after a war, and we urge you to desist and meet with our representatives, and then agree upon a plan mutually acceptable—alike fair, kind, and just.

If good and true teachers offer to come among you, we would have you accept them; they will not seek to disturb your sincere religious faith in the Great Father, to whom we all bow in reverence, but will give you the means whereby your minds may be cultivated, and thus aid you in a closer bond of union with the Republic, which should be to you ever a hope and a help.

And if a delegation of sincere friends visit you, as way may open, welcome them, for they will leave endeared homes to carry from us the faith and affection in our hearts for you, which we feel to be from the Great Spirit, the common loving Father of us all. He has animated us with a desire to thus communicate with you, and He will, we feel, keep our affection warm towards you, for His love "knoweth no distinction of nation, tongue, or people, and extendeth to the remotest parts of the earth."

In addition to this, if a delegation would visit Washington with the protest against the present system, and offer practical suggestions for a better one, asking for permission to cross the military lines, and that the army be kept back, while the right hand of love and peace is extended to the Indians, and the comforts of life given them, it seems very clear to me it would be successful, and again realize that "one may chase a thousand."

I am well satisfied the Government way is not our way. True, the recent act of Congress is a very great improvement, but the commission appointed is mainly military, of which General Sherman is a member. This policy is one of extermination. A recent letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is somewhat encouraging. He writes me on the 2d instant:—"The genuine spirit of the Christian philanthropy has invariably distinguished the Society of Friends in all its history, and the tender of the services of Friends in the re-establishment of peace, does honor to them, and is very gratefully appreciated by me." He goes on to speak of the Act of Congress and of the commission already appointed, and says he will present these propositions to the first meeting thereof.

But their plan is for reservations, and one of the principal objects is to push the Pacific Railroad through with the sword and the bullet, if it cannot be done in any other way. The railroad had better not be laid if it must be laid in blood. The civilization that is opposed to Christianity is a failure. Then they vote $150,000 to carry out such provision, and $300,000 for the support of such friendly Indians as may separate from the hostile bands, and if the Commission fail to secure peace and the consent of the Indians to remove to the selected reservations, the Secretary of War is authorized to accept the services of mounted volunteers, to the number of four thousand, for the suppression of hostilities. This is a species of the old colonization plan, with the bullet behind it. It never answered for the negro; it will never satisfy the Indian.

But all this proves the necessity of our acting. It is estimated that one million of dollars a week are required to carry on the present campaign, and if the contemplated additions are made it will cost that much per day.

May we not ask all Friends, either men or women, who feel a sympathy in this movement, to send their names to the office of this paper? Thus we may find enough who will aid in forming the proposed delegation; and if it seem better to await the action of the present Commission—though if it go not in the spirit of love, justice, and peace, it will surely fail—we will do so, and perhaps merely visit Washington, or correspond with the proper persons prior to the starting of the Commission, for there is as much, if not more, to correct at home, as there is abroad, and our time for action will come.

Already sincere friends have consented, who will willingly co-operate with any persons who are filled with the divine spirit of good, irrespective of sect or name, and in the mysterious workings of truth by our love for the wronged, the needy and suffering, and our determination to "break every yoke and let the oppressed go free," we may cement again those bonds of brotherhood which never should have been broken. ALFRED H. LOVE.

Philadelphia, Eighth month 5th, 1867.

WOMAN AND HER POSITION.

☞"With regard to the doctrine of Woman's Rights, the venerable Dr. Todd, of Pittsfield, says the root of the great error of our day is, that woman is to be made independent and self-supporting—precisely what she never can be, because God never designed she should be. Her support, her dignity, her beauty, her honor and happiness, he adds, lie in her dependence as wife, mother, and daughter."—*Ledger.*

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

The above paragraph is going the rounds of those newspapers whose pious editors seem willing to concede to women the divine right to starve, steal, and prostitute themselves by marriages of expediency, rather than see them use the talents and energy which God has given them to acquire an honorable name and position among the world's workers and benefactors.

It is presumed that the entire female sex will agree with Dr. Todd that a woman finds her most acceptable occupation and greatest happiness in wife duties and mother duties; but that her "support, her dignity, her beauty and her honor, lie in her dependence upon man," is an assertion as false as it is foolish, and is unworthy any enlightened or liberal divine.

It is pleasant for all women to be tenderly cared for and carefully sheltered from the rough winds of adversity. It is great happiness, in all times of joy and prosperity, to see gladness reflected in eyes we love, and it is very comforting in days of sorrow to take refuge in the affection of a true heart, and rely for succor or defense upon a strong arm; but there are thousands of women who find neither this refuge nor this defense, but who are, with sad hearts and fainting frames, almost hopelessly combating these old-time superstitions which pronounce it unwomanly for women to be independent, in the hard endeavor to gain for themselves and others, who look to them for help, the barest necessaries of life. It is not for the daughters of ease and luxury, the adored of fathers, husbands, and brothers—the lilies that toil not and spin not and are yet arrayed more gorgeously than was Solomon in all his glory—that the advocates of female suffrage are working for. Orphaned girls, widowed mothers, homeless, toiling single women, are those for whom they seek this right. The present writer regards the advantage to be obtained for women by their own votes as mythical or inconsiderable, and believes that better educational privilege, a more extended field of labor, and living wages, are the rights which underlie all others, and which will prove the stepping-stone to all others really desirable. This, however, is not intended as a disclaimer against sympathy with others whose opinions are more radical.

Probably the Rev. Dr. Todd would decline to answer if he were asked, Why, if God designs women to be dependent upon men (as he asserts), should He permit so many to lack husbands, fathers, brothers, sons? And why allow these husbandless, fatherless, and brotherless females to have the sole care of a family of helpless little ones, and perhaps the support of aged or invalid female relatives resting upon them? If God never intended them to become self-supporting, independent human beings, it is certainly not in accordance with what we have been taught to believe of His providence, that He should remove from or fail to bestow upon them those natural protectors(?), who give to them all they must hope to possess of "honor, dignity, and beauty." Does Christ, or His Apostles, enjoin marriage as obligatory upon women? St. Paul specially advises against it, though this advice is ignored almost universally by those who quote most frequently. "Let women keep silence in the churches; and if any would learn wisdom, let them seek it of their husbands at home."

Christ said to His chosen disciples, "Feed my sheep," and perhaps the reverend clergy who so violently protest against the moral, mental, and pecuniary independence of women, have at last arrived at the conclusion that it is their duty to supply those children of the Almighty Father not alone with spiritual food, but with the solid and material sustenance which nature demands. Probably, instead of making them the beggars of the Church, and the almoners of its scanty alms, and inciting them to bold and unwomanly efforts to obtain money to sustain home and foreign missions, and educate pious young men for the Gospel ministry, they have decided (each believer in woman's right to be idle cumberers of the ground) to set apart a goodly portion of their fat salaries, and forego their yearly visit to Europe and elsewhere, in order that these women who have no male relatives to support them may not violate any of the Gospel declarations by becoming what God never designed them to be, self-sustaining and independent. Mac.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Siatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 9·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 3·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05 and 8·40 P. M.

2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·10 P. M., and 7·40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11·30 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 9·45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot. Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,

1 19 No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7·00 P. M., and 10·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·35 A. M., 7·35 A. M., 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·30 and 6·50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5·30 P. M.

Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.

Stopping at all intermediate stations.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past Independence Hall and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·35 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

4 30

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia		7·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport		4·30 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie		4·00 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia		12·00 Noon.
" " leaves Williamsport		8·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie		10·00 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia		8·00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport		6·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven		8·10 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie		10·25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport		10·10 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia		7·00 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie		5·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport		4·25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia		1·00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven		7·15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport		9·35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia		5·40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7·30 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4·35 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 13 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5·15 and Oxford at 6·05 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·15 A. M., Oxford at 12·00 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., running through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

5 11 HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE
AND
United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.

On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile New Orleans, and intermediate points.

For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos 411 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. 7 1 3m

H. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent, Norfolk, Va.
C. L. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 23, 1867, the SUNDAY MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at 7 A. M. Returning leave Cape Island at 2 P. M., stopping at principal Stations only.

Fare, $3·00. Excursion Tickets, $4·00. Good this day and train only.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
6 20 tf Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 2, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	3·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	6·40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7·30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7·30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·30 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4·10 P. M.
Day Express	6·20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

4 29 EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom	2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express	3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	2·25

1st class, 2nd class, 3rd class, 1·50

At 8 A. M., 2, 5 and 8 P. M., for Mount Holly, Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5 and 8 A. M., and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5 and 10 A. M. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $5.

At 8, 10·15 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Scenecks.

At 10·15 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
From Kensington Depot.

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 1·30 A. M., and 1·30 and 6·30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25.

The 1·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

July 15, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry),
Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867,

9·00 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 12·25 P. M.
3·00 P.M. Cape May, Passenger. Due 7·18 P. M.
4·00 P. M. Express. Due 7·05 P. M.

RETURNING THE TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

6·30 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 10·07 A. M.
9·00 A. M. Fast Express. Due 12·07 P. M.
5·00 P. M. Cape May Express. Due 8·25 P. M.

The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5·00 P. M.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES,
from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry),
Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.

8·00 A. M. Morning Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.
9·00 A. M. Cape May Day Passenger Mail.
3·00 P. M. Cape May Accommodation.
3·30 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger.
4·00 P. M. Cape May Express.
6·00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden at 9·30 A. M.
West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon).

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue
7 2 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,
On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M, 1, 3½, 5¼, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train and 4¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M. 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 3¼, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 A. M. 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, and 11¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¾, and 8¼ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 9¾, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manyunk 6·10, 7¾, 8·20, 9¾, and 11¾ A. M. 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2¾ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M. 6 and 9¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
3 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five Trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.

On and after SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·00 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.

RETURNING—LEAVES ATLANTIC.

Special Excursion	5·15 P. M.
Mail	4·40 P. M.
Freight	7·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7·05 A. M.
Accommodation	5·45 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate Stations leaves Vine street 5·30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson 6·25 A. M.

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Leave Vine street at 10·15 A. M., 2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at 1·00 P. M., 3·15 P. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY

Leaves Vine street at 7·30 A. M., and Atlantic at 4·40 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic $2. Round Trip Tickets, *good only for the day and train on which they are issued*, $3. Tickets for sale at the Office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street and at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City. D. H. MUNDY,
6 24 tf Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS,

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6·20 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Phil

MARYLAND.

The Coming Political Struggle—Bad Doings of the Convention, Etc.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

BALTIMORE, August 12.—Maryland is destined to pass through, this fall, one of the most exciting and important political contests she has ever experienced. She is about—unless some fortunate unforeseen occurrence prevents—to be passed over, body and soul, to the official guardianship of Democracy, and that still worse element of treason affiliating with it—Secessionism.

When the new Constitution prepared by the Convention in session at Annapolis is ratified, as it undoubtedly will be, every prominent Union man, from the highest to the lowest, now in office will be turned out, and their places filled by men who not only sympathized with the South during the Rebellion, but sympathize with it still—men who would have rejoiced at beholding the Union severed, and would now exult at the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, with Jeff. Davis at its head. It is no secret with the prominent leaders of the present ruling party in our State, that they still hope to see the Southern States (Maryland included) formed into a separate Government.

Commodore Hollins, who commanded that celebrated "turtle," or "steam-ram," known as steam-ram Hollins, in the Rebel navy, and recently elected to the criership of Judge Scott's new City Court, in a conversation recently with a gentleman, said he had no expectation of the South ever going to war again, but felt sure they—meaning his Rebel friends of the South—as soon as the Democratic party become as fixed and strong as it is at present in Maryland, would achieve their independence by common consent and a pacific vote of Congress.

This is the sentiment of one who now fills a lucrative office in the tribunal of justice; one who was an officer of the Federal navy before the war; who deserted his post, went South afterwards, swore allegiance to a treasonable cause, fought to destroy the Union, and after being whipped, comes back, hypocritically takes the oath of allegiance to this Government again, and subsists upon it. This is not only the sentiment of Commodore Hollins, but it runs throughout the entire dominant party in our Commonwealth.

The will is good, and power alone is wanting to enable such leaders as at present compose the Constitutional Convention at Annapolis to sever the Union by establishing a Southern Confederacy. The truth is, there is no loyalty in them. They have long since ceased to respect our national flag, and only support the Government because they dare not openly rebel against it. Is it fair to the Union men of Maryland, or just to the nation, that a State whose territory contains the National Capital should be in the hands of persons so inimical to the Union, so lost to even decent respect for our republican institutions?

Why is all this unprecedented pains and burthensome expense of getting the State militia under arms—to the extent probably of thirty thousand—if it be not to have them in readiness to be used for some emergency? So great a military power, disciplined and controlled by men known to be disloyal—officered even by returned Rebels—is, to say the least of it, unsafe so near the National Capital. It may be said, with truth, there is less respect now for the Union, upon the part of those who always were secessionists and favored the Rebellion, than there was before the war.

The disposition of the jury in the Surratt case is just as was expected. A singular fact is noticeable, that scarcely a Democrat or Southern sympathizer can be found here who does not rejoice even at the very narrow escape made by the accused from conviction. Special pains were taken by prominent partisans in Washington to telegraph the result to their friends here as a triumph.

From recent demonstrations at Democratic ward meetings, hickory pole raisings, etc., it would seem serious trouble may be expected when the contest wages warmer during the coming fall. There are causes at work which, in all probability, will bring about a collision of parties, and perchance a war of races. If this once begins, there is no telling how, or when, it will end. There will be several regiments of volunteer troops in arms before long.

We have had frequent heavy showers in the past few days. It is now clear and very pleasant. Remarkably good health prevails. Business is dull. A fair fall trade is expected. Receipts of wheat large, and prices declining. Never in the history of Baltimore has there been known such fair promise of peaches. They are already vastly abundant and a drug.

The "Old Public Functionary" on Old Rye.

We have received the following letter in the regular course of mail from Philadelphia, purporting to come from that "Old Public Functionary," James Buchanan, "per J. D.":—

PHILADELPHIA, August 12, 1867.—DEAR SIR—The *Herald* of August 10 came to me just as I was leaving Cape Island this morning, and I hasten to reply to your Buffalo correspondent, who makes ex-President Fillmore say, "*I am not the old Public Functionary of Pennsylvania who has killed nearly all his friends with old rye.*" Mr. Editor, if Mr. Fillmore did make this remark (which I am inclined to doubt), he has been guilty of an impertinence beneath his breeding. At Wheatland the visitor may always obtain whisky, brandy, gin, sherry, Madeira, claret and carte d'or or Roederer champagne. I never recommend any particular beverage to my friends, always leaving the choice to them. Our custom has been, and is, to conduct the visitor to the sideboard, place him in the hands of the servant, and leave him there. I am not aware that I ever aided in the death of a human being. The insinuation that I have tried to destroy any one is wholly gratuitous. Mr. Fillmore's views of the Blair family, of the situation, and of what he might have done if he had been at the helm, are for the public, of which I am but an humble part.

Respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN, per J. D.

We are inclined to believe this letter genuine. First, because the accusation, as from ex-President Fillmore, is sufficiently provoking at the first glance to suggest the necessity of an answer from "O. P. F." Secondly, because we know that he was at Cape Island the other day. Thirdly, because from a cloud of witnesses the truth of this letter in reference to Mr. Buchanan's sideboard can be substantiated. And lastly, because, although a good many dead men in these latter days have come from Wheatland, they were dead when they went there.

So much for the letter. Now for the merits of the case. Mr. Buchanan says, "If Mr. Fillmore did make the remark (which I am inclined to doubt) he has been guilty of an impertinence beneath his breeding." We think differently on both these points. Mr. Fillmore, with our correspondent in the premises, had been indulging in "Widow Clicquot," and "when the wine is in the wit is out." Under these circumstances, and with the "sober second thought," the funny allusion of Mr. Fillmore to the "O. P. F." was not only perfectly natural, but ought to be considered perfectly inoffensive. Next, it appears that while ex-President Fillmore's custom, in the case of a friend, is to sit down with him and partake of the smiles of the Widow Clicquot, the "custom at Wheatland has been and is (and long may it be!) to conduct the visitor to the sideboard, place him in the hands of the servant, and leave him there." This was Old Hickory's custom, and he was pronounced by Davy Crockett the politest man he ever saw: "for," said Davy, "when he set out the old Bourbon before me he turned his back on me, so as not to see how much I would take." And yet Mr. Fillmore's custom has its merits, too. What is the custom of poor Pierce, the third of our ex-Presidents who "still live," we have yet to learn. We know, however, that when called upon to drink any peculiar water to which he is not accustomed, he likes "a little brandy in it, to kill the animalculæ."

All three of these ex-Presidents, however, although living like philosophers, more or less, in their retirement from the cares of public life, are awfully behindhand in regard to the political situation and the progress of public events. We have, therefore, to suggest that if they will appoint a day for a joint visit to Washington Heights, or a visit each for himself, they will not only be entertained according to a custom which we guess will satisfy them, but they will be posted up on public affairs down to Secretary Stanton's suspension from office, and the cause thereof, and the probable results. We will satisfy poor Pierce that Jeff. Davis is out of the way, prove to Mr. Fillmore that "Old Blair" is not "the greatest man in the world," and convince even "Old Buck" that the fight is not yet over between "Old Thad. Stevens" and Andy Johnson.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Garibaldi's Last Letter.

General Garibaldi resembles other previous and contemporary revolutionists in his passion for letter writing. Under date of Vinci, July 24, he gives to the world his opinion of the reverend clergy and of the attitude of the French Emperor:—

"My Dear Separoli:—Our Nodari is in prison, under suspicion of having wished to overthrow the idolatry which a Government, the vassals of a foreign despotism, imposes upon us. Be it so. Christ died on the cross, and Savonarola at the stake. But to-day the cross and the stake are not in fashion, notwithstanding the canonization of Arbues, the executioner of the holy office; and Nodari, content with the consciousness of being in the right, will to-morrow carry the glorious title of forerunner of the religion of truth.

"Let us leave to the priests of fear, sad rubbish of an era of degradation, let us leave to them servile obedience to the foreigner and the mission of retarding progress. They are born hares, and they are afraid of everything. Yesterday they were terrified by the soldiers of Bonaparte, and they were right. Three hundred thousand men with such an archimandrite could not cope with two hundred thousand foreigners who forbade us to walk about our own house. But a strong voice cries to us:—'Italians, there is Rome; you have the audacity to call it yours, but you will not touch because I do not wish that you should. Your army, which has won fame, and which will win fame, whenever it is under my orders, you shall employ, half in Southern Italy and elsewhere, to aid the police and to inspire respect in these populations of brigands—and those other brigands, paid with our money, whom the Holy See and the Bourbon maintain, as their custom has been, and *ad majorem gloriam Dei.* The other half of your army will see that my orders are obeyed on the Pontifical frontier—that is to say, it will form a close cordon on that frontier; it will prevent, under penalty of irons and death, any red-shirt from troubling the tranquility of my *proteges* of the Inquisition. Whenever the occasion shall arise, I will do you the honor to accept you as companions-in-arms of my brave soldiers.

"I repeat it, let the priests of fear do the trembling; that is natural and right; but that Italians remain indifferent to the national humiliation, oh! this is a thing which should wring every well-born heart and excite it to take the oath to wash off this ignominy.

"Affectionate salutations to Nodari, from his "G. GARIBALDI."

Guiseppe evidently has the will to make trouble. We shall see whether he has the power.

Fatal Accident at Barnum's Museum.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE SHOOTING GALLERY SHOT.

A somewhat singular occurrence took place at Barnum's Museum, resulting in the almost instant death of Mr. Edward Jones, the proprietor of the shooting gallery, which is located on the roof of the Museum building, in Broadway. It appears, from what could be learned of the circumstances of the sad affair (the officials of the Museum being very reticent), that shortly after noon yesterday a party of gentlemen had been amusing themselves by firing with rifles at a target set up at the further end of the gallery. When they ceased firing Jones proceeded to the target for the purpose of painting it over to obliterate the marks of the shots fired; while he was so engaged a young man, about seventeen years of age, entered the gallery, and expressed a desire to test his skill at rifle firing. The lad who acted as assistant to Mr. Jones handed the youth a loaded rifle, and the young man, apparently not noticing Mr. Jones, or giving the slightest warning of his design, fired. The ball from the rifle entered the right breast of the proprietor, and he sank to the floor. The lad in charge of the gallery screamed and fainted. The sad affair soon became known through the entire building, and caused the most intense excitement among the curiosity seekers on the premises, and a rush was made into the room, which was soon filled. In the confusion and excitement attendant upon the knowledge of the affair, the young man through whose recklessness the affair had occurred, probably frightened at the result of his carelessness, fled from the building, and has not yet been heard from. The body of Jones was then examined, and he was found to be quite dead. Captain Mills, of the Eighth Precinct, was notified, and by the presence of the police order was finally restored. Coroner Wildey was sent for, and proceeded to the Museum, where he received the remains, and caused them to be removed to an undertaker's, at No. 237 Spring street, where an inquest will be held to-day. The young man who shot deceased is not known, but the lad who attends at the gallery states that he can identify him. Jones was a native of this city, and about twenty-five years of age. His residence was not ascertained.—*N. Y. World.*

Fees of a Royal Family.

The sore feeling manifested by the English people at the treatment accorded by the Government to the Viceroy of Egypt in his recent visit is surely natural enough. Ismail Pasha is as good as a King, though in name he is only a Viceroy of the Sultan. He has always been a liberal friend to the British, and his behavior towards Englishmen travelling in his dominions has been remarkably generous. Yet the Royal family showed him only the shabbiest apology for hospitality when he came to visit them; none of the Queen's many palaces—Whitehall, St. James', Kensington, Buckingham, Kew, Hampton Court, Frogmore, Marlborough House, Clarence House, Windsor—was fitted up for his occupation; and Lord Dudley finally had to rescue him from a hotel by giving up his own mansion to His Highness' use. These circumstances provoke inquiry whether the Queen's conduct was dictated by poverty or parsimony. Let us see what the royal incomes amount to. Here are the figures:—Queen Victoria, $1,870,000; Prince of Wales, $500,000; Princess of Wales, $50,000; Duke of Edinburgh, $75,000 Princess Royal of Prussia, $40,000; Princess of Hesse, $30,000; Princess Helena, $30,000; Duchess of Cambridge, $30,000; her eldest daughter, 15,000; her second daughter, $25,000; Duke of Cambridge, $60,000. Total, $2,725,000. Besides this, a rich noodle named Neeld, passing over all his own relations, bequeathed to the Queen $1,750,000, which she was graciously pleased to accept. There have been large savings since the death of Prince Albert in 1861, in consequence of the Queen living in cheap retirement, and leaving "the dignity of the Crown" to shift for itself: and if these savings be estimated at only one-sixth of her income, the amount cannot be under $2,000,000 more. Prince Albert, who was remarkably saving, left to the Queen all his accumulations, estimated at $5,000,000. With an annual income of $1,870,000, and a capital of not far from $9,000,000, Queen Victoria ought not to have allowed a royal guest either to stop at a hotel or to be indebted for his entertainment to the liberal courtesy of an English nobleman.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Bold Robbery at Saratoga.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, August 13.—A daring and successful attempt at robbery was made at two o'clock this morning, when two men entered the Columbia Hotel and removed from the office an iron safe, weighing about four hundred pounds, and containing only $180 in cash, besides valuables. The thieves were seen by several of the guests of the house as they departed with their plunder, but, supposing they were carrying a trunk, gave no alarm. There is no clue as yet to the thieves, but they are believed to be a part of the imported gang who have infested Saratoga during the races. There is a grand fancy dress ball ae the Clarendon to-night.

The Retort Courteous.

"You're a dull looking set," as SOZODONT said to the neglected teeth. "We shall soon improve, under your auspices," as the neglected teeth said to SOZODONT.

FINANCIAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE

NEW SIX PER CENT.

REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY, FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,

AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF

NINETY-TWO,

AND

ACCRUED INTEREST FROM AUGUST 1,

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware river at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or to either of the undersigned.

DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [6 24 3m

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

10 2rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 2 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 11§

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of

85,

And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.

This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.

Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.

E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.

P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 7 15 1m

HOLDERS OF

AUGUST SEVEN-THIRTIES

Should bear in mind that after the 15th of this month they will be worth only par.

They may be converted into FIVE-TWENTIES without delay by applying to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
8 5] NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
7 6 2md] E. W. CLARK & CO.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY BONDS,

AT

NINETY-ONE

And Accrued Interest from July 1.

These BONDS are a FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT, being secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on the Road and Franchises of the Company, and bear Interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT.

Free from all Taxes, City, State and United States

For further information call at

C. T. YERKES, JR., & CO.,
8 8 1m No. 20 S. THIRD Street.

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey, Nathan Hilles, Benj. Rowland, Jr., Samuel A. Bispham, Edward B. Orne, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, Frederick A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.

WM. H. RHAWN, President, *Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.*

JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier, 5 1] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins at 8 o'clock.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING,

Shakespeare's Fairy Spectacle, in five acts, of

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

with its unrivalled Scenery, Panorama, Costumes, Accoutrements, triple TRANSFORMATION SCENE, etc., the whole constituting a UNIFORMITY OF EXCELLENCE never equalled in the production of this Play.

Chairs secured three days in advance. 8 13

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR —BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.

MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER

respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as

SMITH'S ISLAND,

on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30tf

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY,

CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.

Since the close of 1866 much enterprise has been displayed at this celebrated sea-shore resort. New and magnificent cottages have been erected; the Hotels have been remodelled; a fine park, with a well made one mile drive, has been inaugurated; and in all the essentials of a popular summer resort, a spirit of improvement is largely manifested.

The geographical position of Cape Island is in itself a popular feature, when properly understood. Situated at the extreme southern portion of the State, and occupying a neck of land at the confluence of the Delaware Bay with the Atlantic Ocean, it becomes entirely surrounded by salt water, hence favored by continual breezes from the sea.

The bluff furnishes a beautiful view of the Ocean, Delaware Bay, and picturesque back country, taking in Cape Henlopen distinctly at a distance of sixteen miles. The beach is acknowledged to surpass any other point upon the Atlantic coast, being of a smooth, compact sand, which declines so gently to the surf that even a child can bathe with security.

Added to these attractions is the fact that the effect of the Gulf Stream upon this point renders the water comparatively warm—a point not to be overlooked by persons seeking health from ocean bathing.

The distance from Philadelphia to Cape Island is 81 miles by rail, and about the same distance by steamer down the Bay, and by either route the facilities for travel promise to be of the most satisfactory character. The Island has Hotel and Boarding-house accommodations for about ten thousand persons. The leading Hotels are the Columbia House, with George J. Bolton as proprietor; Congress Hall, with J. F. Cake as proprietor; and United States, with West and Miller as proprietors, all under the management of gentlemen who have well-established reputations as hotel men. 6 3 mwslow

ATLANTIC CITY.

THE SURF HOUSE is nearer the ocean than any other first-class Hotel at this place.

The terms are only $20 per week; half price for Children and Servants. WM. T. CALEB,
5 8 tf Proprietor

Ample accommodations for six hundred people.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests.

It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean.

WILLIAM MASON,
7 8 PROPRIETOR.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHEAP ENGLISH BOOKS

FOR THE MILLION!

SHAKESPEARE.

Complete and unabridged. Crown 8vo. 1000 pages. Clear type. Thirty-six Illustrations.

PRICE.....FIFTY CENTS.

POETICAL WORKS OF LORD BYRON.

With Sixteen Original Illustrations.

PRICE.....THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.

WAVERLY NOVELS,

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH.

Each volume contains about 180 pages, 8vo, printed on fine paper from new and clear type, made expressly for this edition. Ten volumes are now ready, viz.:—

WAVERLY,
GUY MANNERING,
ANTIQUARY,
ROB ROY,
OLD MORTALITY,
BLACK DWARF,
BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR,
HEART OF MID LOTHIAN,
IVANHOE, and
THE MONASTERY.

The remaining volumes will be published regularly every month, and sold as above—the whole to be completed in twenty-five volumes, being the cheapest edition of the Waverly Novels ever published.

FOR SALE BY

DUFFIELD ASHMEAD,

8 12 mwsat] NO. 724 CHESNUT STREET.

Agents wanted to canvass for the above.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MISSES DE CHARMS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1616 FILBERT Street, will be reopened on the THIRD MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, by

MISS CARRIE S. BURNHAM.

THE COURSE OF STUDY, in addition to the branches heretofore taught, will include Latin, German, Elocution, and Vocal Music.

A MINERALOGICAL CABINET has been secured, and frequent Lectures upon Mineralogy, Botany, Astronomy, and other Natural Sciences will be given free of charge.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION, in all departments, will be given so as to enable the pupil to think and acquire for herself; and, as mental power depends so much upon the physical condition, CALISTHENIC EXERCISES will be given daily, free of charge, either in the open air or in the well-ventilated School-room.

See circulars at T. B. PUGH'S Bookstore, Bulletin Building. 8 10 6w15t

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN and Boys, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.—Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life, or for high standing in college.

A first-class Primary Department in separate rooms. Circulars, with full information, at No. 1326 CHESNUT Street. 8 12 2m

FOR SALE.

GERMANTOWN.—SEVERAL DESIRable Suburban Cottages for sale. Immediat possession. W. H. STOKES,
Insurance Office,
8 8 1m* Germantown

BOARDING.

SUMMER BOARDING.—VACANCIES FOR A few Boarders at MRS. HARVEY'S, Eagle Station, Pennsylvania Railroad. Refer to LEE & WALKER, No. 722 CHESNUT Street. 8 10 5t

LOST.

LOST—LAST EVENING, IN GOING TO THE fire at Ninth street and Girard avenue, Hub Band of the Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. The finder will please return the same to the Company's House, FRANKLIN Street, above Wood. 8 14 2t*

LOST OR STOLEN—A CERTIFICATE OF CITY LOAN for $200, No. 843, in favor of Joshua Martin. A reward will be paid if left at No. 1701 N. FRONT Street. 7 31 wsl2t*

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE, CLARENCE H. CLARK, JOHN WELSH, J. GILLINGHAM FELL, EDWARD W. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY, S. A. CALDWELL, HENRY C. GIBSON, CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1.25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion.....25 per $10
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $10

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $60, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorised to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 31 mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.

Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

Warranted to give satisfaction. 28 rp

REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER

HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE

FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

TO

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,

8 12 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

ORIGINATORS OF THE NITROUS OXIDE GAS,

Extract Teeth without pain or any ill effects.

OFFICE, NO. 737 WALNUT STREET,

6 7 wslm Below Eighth, Philadelphia.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertiliser for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 4mwfsp Philadelphia.

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO.
(Successors to Phil. Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street,

LARGE SALE OF 1000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

August 15, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, about 1000 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also, a general assortment of Women's, Misses' and Children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers, to which the particular attention of the trade is called: [8 10 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street,

AT PRIVATE SALE.

25 cases fine palm fans, round handles. 75

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit,
On Thursday Morning,

August 15, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1000 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [8 9 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,

August 16, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of superfine and fine ingrain, royal damask, Venetian, 4-4, Dutch hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [8 10 3t

14 BALES WOOLLEN YARN.

14 bales superior quality woollen yarn, at 11 o'clock.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

August 20, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 2000 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc., of first-class city and Eastern manufacture. Open for examination, with catalogues, early on morning of sale. [8 14 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 508 WALNUT Street

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

SALE ON MONDAY, AUGUST 26,
Will include

THE ELEGANT BROWN STONE RESIDENCE, Stable and Coach-house and Lot, 22 feet front by 240 feet deep to a 40 feet wide street, No. 1516 Spruce street; was erected and finished throughout in a superior manner, with extra conveniences, and is in perfect order.

Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Alexander Galloway, deceased—STONE MESSUAGE and LOT, Allen's lane, Germantown.

GERMANTOWN—Three Modern Dwellings, with every city convenience, Nos. 4, 6, and 8 Herman street.

Three Building LOTS, Nos. 12, 14, and 16 Herman street.

Frame Carpenter Shop, two stories, and Lot of Ground, in rear of No. 19 Herman street. [8 10 17t2t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street,
Real Estate, Stocks Loans, &c., at Private Sale. [8f

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANOS, FINE BRUSSELS CARPETS, OFFICE TABLES, MANTEL AND PIER GLASSES, MARBLE MANTEL, ETC.
On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, by catalogue, a large assortment of elegant new Cabinet Furniture.

Also, Household Furniture from families declining housekeeping.

Also, one white Marble Mantel, with grate, nearly new. [8 14 2t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS
No. 240 MARKET STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

WATCHES.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

HAVE JUST OPENED

AN INVOICE OF

LADIES' FINE WATCHES,

Manufactured in Europe Expressly for their Sales. 7 13mwslm4p

FIRST PREMIUM!

PARIS EXPOSITION.

PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S

WATCHES.

THE ABOVE MAKERS HAVE RECEIVED THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 CHESNUT Street

6 fmwtf Sole Agents for Pennsylvania.

FURNITURE, ETC.

WILLIAM WITTFELD,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CABINET FURNITURE,

NOS. 64, 66 AND 68 NORTH SECOND ST.,

Below Arch, West Side, Philadelphia,

Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, comprising:—

SOLID ROSEWOOD, SOLID WALNUT,
PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH, TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH,
ELEGANT CHAMBER AND COTTAGE SUITS
BEST DINING ROOM AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,
ALSO,
WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS, ETC.,

All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.

N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country. 8 12 8mthsm

KEEP THEM AT HAND!

NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES, Positive Preventive of CHOLERA, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus. Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist, 18th & Race Sts., Phila. 50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

PATENTED 11th MONTH, 1866. 7 12 2mdp

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

1 14 PHILADELPHIA.